"DEATH-BLOW TO CAPITALISM," COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CAL

MAY DAY EDITION

Daily Worker

IN FOUR SECTIONS
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SECTION ONE

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MAY DAY MEETING 3 P.M. TODAY

New York Workers, Down Tools Today! Demonstrate at Madison Square Garden!

ILLINOIS MINERS JAILED IN "SAVE UNION" STRUGGLE

West Frankfort Police Hold Allard and 2

WEST FRANFORT, Ill., April 30.—Three active members of the Save-the-Union Committee of the United Mine Workers' Union were arrested here today and are being held in the Benton jail, their friends being denied the right to see them. They are Gerry Allard, Dixon and Matheson.

Dixon was placed under arrest when posting bills advertising a mass meeting called by the Save-the-Union Committee. When Matheson and Allard went to the police station in an attempt to secure his release they were also thrown into jail.

* * *

Suffering Grows In Storm.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—Scores of mining communities south and east of Pittsburgh are in the grip of a late spring snowstorm which has torn down communication wires, snapped telephone poles, delayed trains and threatened to wreck others.

Sweeping through the Allegheny Valley the storm is making itself felt most bitterly among the thousands of striking miners' families living in barracks at Mollenauer, Horning, Broughton, Library, Daisytown, Walkertown, Castle Shannon, Coverdale and dozens of other communities on strike. Jubilation over the coming of spring and the disappearance of the necessity for heating the flimsy barracks which give entry to every passing puff of wind, faded as the fourteen inches of snow and the icy wind found

(Continued on Page Two)

MILLS' THREATS TO OPEN FIZZLE

Strikers' Solid Front Makes Bosses Retreat

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 30.—Realizing what a miserable fiasco the gesture of reopening the textile mills would be, since the solid front presented by the 30,000 on strike here made it apparent that not one man would return to work, the cotton manufacturers' association has issued a statement that no attempt would be made to reopen the gates of the 58 mills closed down by the walkout against a 10 per cent wage cut.

The statement was made after reports broadcast all last week stated that an attempt would be made to resume operations this morning.

Fighting Hogans.

While not official, these intimations were circulated among the ranks of the strikers with the purpose of making them believe that upon the reopening of the mills, many would return to work. But the response of the great masses of strikers to the fighting slogans issued by the Textile Mill Committees in answer to the vicious rumors circulated by the bosses' agents were unanimous enough to cause the mill owners to abandon their plans.

Excuse Omissions

Because of the technical difficulties involved it has been necessary to omit a few ads and greetings from this issue. We are sure our comrades and sympathizers will understand that this was unavoidable. What few ads and greetings have been omitted, will appear in the next issue.

"Wall St. Jimmy" Hugs Monarchists

The Bremen trans-Atlantic flyers, representatives of the monarchists of Germany, are welcomed by the Tammany mayor of New York. Left to right, Fitzmaurice, Walker, von Huenefeld and Koehl.

WORKERS, DOWN YOUR TOOLS ON MAY DAY!

May Day Call of Central Committee, Workers Communist Party

On all fronts the capitalists are waging a vicious offensive against the working masses. The employers are out to smash the unions, destroy our working and living standards, and wipe out the gains and rights we won thru years of hard struggle.

Defeat the Open-Shop Offensive.

May First must be a day to usher in with renewed and greater vigor mass resistance to the open-shop drive of the capitalist class and its government.

We must redouble our efforts to organize the unorganized. We must answer the bosses' wage cuts with powerful strikes that will paralyze their wage-slashing attempts. We must help the heroic striking miners to smash the drive on their standards and organization and to save their union from the coal operators and the corrupt Lewis machine.

Support the Unemployed.

While the bankers and manufacturers are piling up fabulous profits for themselves, as least five million workers are walking the streets jobless. Unemployment on a mass scale is inseparable from capitalism. Unemployment running into the millions is an inevitable result of the rule of the capitalist class.

The workers must take immediate steps at least to remedy somewhat this grave unemployment crisis. Let us fight for a shorter work-day; let us fight for social insurance—for unemployment insurance to be paid by the bosses and their governments.

Unite to Crush Capitalist Reaction.

Politicai reaction is everywhere in the saddle. State cosacks, national guard troopers and spies are beating, evicting, and jailing coal miners, textile workers, needle trades workers, and all working men and working women who dare to defend themselves against the capitalist attacks. There is a violent injunction epidemic sweeping the land. The Negro masses are being hounded and denied the most elementary rights. The exploited farmers are being driven off their farms.

Our only answer can and must be mass violation of injunctions. We must unite our ranks, regardless of race or color, to back all workers politically to the limit, to rout the reactionary offensive.

Fight the Imperialist War Danger.

The danger of imperialist war is becoming ever more grave. Wall Street's bloodhounds, the American marines, are now attempting to destroy Nicaragua—fighting against American imperialism. Huge American military and naval forces are massed in China.

Every working man and working woman must be aroused to the danger of another imperialist war. We must pledge our all to the heroic Nicaraguans and to the revolutionary working and peasant masses of China resisting imperialist aggression. We must leave nothing undone to defend the Soviet Union from the plots and attacks of American and other imperialist cliques.

Down Tools on May Day!

This is a day of international proletarian solidarity. Let the American workers join with the fighting, with the militant, with the revolutionary masses to down tools on May Day.

Today the trade union officialdom is corrupt and serving as agents of the open-shoppers—shamefully betraying the workers at every turn. The socialist party has severed even its last ties with the class struggle of the workers against the capitalists.

Rally to the Support of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Today there is only one party fighting capitalist reaction on every front. Today there is only one party of militant class struggle. This is the Workers (Communist) Party—the American section of the Communist International.

Workers, rally to the support of the Workers (Communist) Party! Beat back the open shoppers! Join hands with us to build a mighty, victorious labor movement! The time has come for the workers to hit back and hit back hard!

The Workers (Communist) Party is pledged to fight to the finish in the interests of all workers and exploited farming masses to the end that the working class may establish in this country a workers and farmers' Soviet Republic—a new and better social order—a Communist society.

Long live the international solidarity of the working class!

Down tools on May Day!

Hail May Day, the day of working class battle and victory!

Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party.

MAY DAY CALL SHOWS ADVANCE OF REVOLUTION

Soviet Workers Lead Way to Victory

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 30.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued a May Day manifesto which reads in part as follows:

"The final deathblow to moribund capitalism must be struck by the world social revolution which, born of imperialist war, is marching onward to victory under the leadership of the Communist International.

"Beset by enormous difficulties, with victories alternating with defeats, the forces of social revolution continue to storm the citadel of imperialism and to shatter its rotten foundations.

"In the first clash with international social revolution, however, imperialism suffered a severe defeat which was fraught with consequences of great historical significance.

"For more than ten years the flag of the proletarian dictatorship has waved over one-sixth of the globe despite the efforts of the imperialists to strangle the social revolution by every possible means. The victorious march of this flag has been possible only because of the loyalty displayed by the proletariat and the oppressed masses of the world to the ideas of the international proletarian revolution.

Gains for Workers

"In the country of the proletarian dictatorship the seven-hour day is being steadily and successfully introduced without any reduction of wages, and work hitherto unprecedented in scope and initiative is being carried on towards the cultural development of the masses of the proletariat.

"Simultaneously the organization of agriculture on a collectivist basis is proceeding successfully, thanks to the assistance rendered by the proletarian state to the middle peasants and particularly to the rural poor.

"In capitalist countries the bourgeois dictatorship rules openly and is strenuously defending the class interests of the capitalists.

"Recently at Geneva before the eyes of the whole world the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics made a proposal for immediate and complete disarmament as a means of avoiding future wars. But, as was to be expected, this proposal was cynically turned down by the imperialists with the direct or indirect approval of the social reformists.

"In face of these facts it is now clear to the proletariat and toilers of all countries that the road of the international proletariat is not that taken by imperialism but is the road along which the first proletarian dictatorship of the world is marching victoriously.

Must Fight Imperialism

"Imperialism is mobilizing not only its forces but all its energies to make its positions permamently

(Continued on Page Two)

"Proletcos" Will Meet Tomorrow at 8 O'Clock

A special membership meeting of the "Proletcos," to which all interested in workers' cooperatives are invited, will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the new Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

Discussion of the plans for tripling the present capacity of the Proletcos Cafeteria, will be taken up at the meeting, it is announced. Hugo Gellert, Adolf Wolff and other proletarian artists will tell of the plans for beautifying the new restaurant which will occupy the entire ground floor of the center.

USSR OUSTS CAPITALISTS

See Private Enterprises Gone by 1930

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 30.—One thousand eight private enterprises were squeeezed out of business in the Soviet Union during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1927. The figures have been made public by the Workers' Gazette. Seventy thousand, or twenty-eight per cent of the firms were closed down during the first half of the present fiscal year between October 1 and April 1.

The answer to the capitalist statements that the defeat of the Opposition meant "swing to the right" has been given by these figures. It is the hope of the State Planning Commission that private enterprise will be completely eliminated by 1930.

The exact amount of private capital thus forced out of activity is not immediately computable but unofficial estimates place it at about $500,000,000.

A recent decree of the government offering special facilities to private house building is expected to divert a considerable amount of this capital which will be thus employed in relieving the housing shortage.

Evicted Mine Strikers, Caught in Blizzard, Ask Workers to Send Tents

Early spring cold spell forces workers to sift culm dumps for fuel.

THOUSANDS WILL ATTEND 'GARDEN' DEMONSTRATION

250,000 Workers to Down Tools

A quarter of million New York workers will down tools today and leave shops, factories, offices and stores in celebration of May Day, the international labor holiday. At Madison Square Garden, more than 20,000 militants are expected to gather to participate in a demonstration arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party of District 2, in conjunction with a large number of allied organizations.

Nearly 50 labor and fraternal organizations of this city have announced that their entire membership will take part in the "Garden" celebration, which will begin at 3 o'clock and continue until 7.

Turn in all May Day tickets today with settlement. All organizers must see to it that accounts are closed for all outstanding tickets.

WM. W. WEINSTONE

Cops Will Be Active.

The entire terroristic machine of the New York police department will be massed today in an attempt to intimidate the thousands of workers who will demonstrate their solidarity to their class by celebrating this international holiday. Although meetings are being held in all large cities thruout the United States, the Madison Square Garden meeting here, in the stronghold of world imperialism, is expected to be one of

(Continued on Page Two)

Do You Like This May Day Daily Worker?

Readers will be surprised by the appearance of this May Day number of The DAILY WORKER. So we may as well let you know that the increase in the size of the pages is only a slight foretaste of bigger changes to be made in a very short time—if the readers of the DAILY WORKER will give their support.

In the new Workers' Center at 26-28 Union Square will be installed a splendid modern printing press, in contrast to the old and broken down press on which The DAILY WORKERS is now being published and which we have nick-named "the second-hand carpet sweeper." We can publish The DAILY WORKER on the big, modern press in the new building—if we can secure enough financial help from our readers to enable The DAILY WORKER to move into the Workers Center on Union Square where a fine new composing room and the big press are being established by the printing concern (controlled by workers) which does the technical work for the "Daily."

We shall have to go back to the same old narrow pages after this May Day issue. If we look as dingy as ever during the next few days, pardon us—and send us some help so that The DAILY WORKER can look like these May Day pages every day.

The new improvements will not be more expensive—if fact there are great economies possible. But several thousand dollars are needed to make the change.

MINERS' BABIES STARVE

WATERLOO, Ia., April 30.—Miners' babes starving in the southern Iowa coal fields prompted the Waterloo Central Labor Union to establish relief headquarters at 324½ E. 4th St.

NEWARK TO HOLD 2 MAY DAY MEETS

Paterson, Jersey City, To Celebrate

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—Two May Day meetings will be held here on May 1. A meeting will be held at 3 p. m. in Military Park under the auspices of the May Day Conference to be followed by a demonstration at 8 p. m. at the Workers' Progressive Center, 93 Mercer St.

The speakers at the Military Park meeting will be Joseph Gaal, Sylvan A. Pollack, Irving Freiman, George Saul, George Padmore and Robert Macklin. The speakers at the evening rally will be A. Markoff, Herbert Zam and Paul Crouch.

Other May Day demonstrations on May 1 are as follows:

Paterson, 8 p. m., Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten St. Speakers: Robert Minor and Ben Lifshitz.

Jersey City, 8 p. m., at the Uk-

(Continued on Page Two)

Indian Strike Ties Up Mills In Big Center

SHOLAPUR, India, April 30.—Spindles and looms have practically ceased to move in the textile mills of this city as group after group has forsaken the factories to join the thousands of workers now on strike thruout the country.

The strike which spread here from Bombay rapidly drew the textile workers here into it, and today the mills are virtually tied up. The owners estimate that they are losing thousands weekly as a result of the total cessation of labor.

The textile strike is the latest of a series which the Indian workers have attempted against the inhuman speed-up introduced by the mill-owners. Driven like beasts in the humid, lint-laden air of the Indian mills of the west coast, it was not an unusual sight to see workers fall unconscious by the machines.

TORIES THREATEN EGYPT

British Ultimatum; Rush Warships

LONDON, April 30.—A squadron of British warships has left Malta for Egypt following the British ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the public assemblies bill, according to advices received here.

The assemblies bill to which Great Britain has objected permits all public assemblies and prohibits police from interfering with meetings unless "disorders have already been started." The assemblies bill was passed by the Egyptian Chamber as the result of mass demonstrations.

The British ultimatum orders the Egyptian Government not to proceed with the bill alleging that it infringes on the British declaration of 1922. The measure will come up before the Egyptian Senate today.

Foreign Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain, in a statement in the House of Commons this afternoon, issued the following warning to Egypt:

"The note sent to Cairo gives warning that, unless Egypt categorically assures Great Britain by Wednesday that the Public Assemblies bill has been withdrawn, Great Britain reserves the right to take any necessary action."

TO DEMONSTRATE THRUOUT EUROPE

French Workers Plan Huge Protest

PARIS, April 30.—With French workers planning the most militant May Day demonstration since 1920, all of the Paris police have been mobilized and detachments of troops brought into the city from nearby garrisons.

Militant trade unions have joined the Communist Party in issuing a call for a militant trade union organization.

In Brussels, troops are being mobilized to quell the demonstrations against militarism. The Central Committee of the Syndicated Workers of Belgium has issued an appeal to workers to "protest against capitalism and the recent attacks against wages and working hours."

In Warsaw, Lodz, Vilna, and other industrial centers of Poland huge demonstrations are expected to protest against the Pilsudski government. Polish troops have received orders to quell any "riots."

In the openly fascist countries of Italy and Spain all May Day demonstrations have been forbidden. In spite of Rivera's edict, however, Spanish workers are expected to observe the working class holiday.

(Continued on Page Two)

No Daily Wednesday

Because of International May Day, the proletarian holiday, there will be no edition of The DAILY WORKER on Wednesday. Full reports of how May Day was celebrated by the workers of all countries will be printed in the Thursday edition.

Number of Miners Killed Shows Huge Increase; Will Boost Fat Profit of Operators

MONSTER MAY 1 MEET AT 'GARDEN' AT 3 P. M. TODAY

Many Labor Organizations to Participate

(Continued from Page One)

the most remarkable demonstrations in the history of the New York labor movement.

Blanket permission to initiate a campaign of intimidation and terror is implied in an order issued by the New York police department regarding all May Day meetings and demonstrations. Authorizing individual policemen to act as judges of the political implication involved, the order instructs them to "permit no anarchistic posters or literature to be distributed." They are further instructed to "arrest all persons responsible for the distribution of illegal literature."

To Denounce Imperialism.

Denunciation of the Wall Street war on Nicaragua, expressions of solidarity with the revolutionary army of Gen. Augusto Sandino and proletarian greetings to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will feature the demonstration today, it is announced.

Militancy will be the keynote of the huge demonstration. The immediate struggles of the workers will be discussed by prominent leaders of the Communist movement in this country at the Madison Square Garden meeting. The crisis in the Miners' Union will be analyzed and the plans of the Save-the-Union Committee for preventing the utter destruction of the once militant union will be discussed.

An elaborate program has been prepared for the Madison Square Garden demonstration. A miners' tableaux, arranged by the National Miners' Relief Committee, will be one of the features. There will also be a Red Proletarian Sports exhibition by the Bronx Jewish Workers Club and many other interesting numbers.

Prominent speakers will address the meeting and discuss various phases of the struggle against capitalism.

The women workers under the direction of the United Council of Workingclass Women will take an active part in the labor holiday today. Its members will meet in various points thruout the city, converge on Madison Square Garden and enter the huge auditorium in a body.

Food Workers to Meet.

The food workers will meet at the "Proletcos" Cooperative Restaurant, 26 Union Square, at noon. Following the meeting at the restaurant, the workers will form in line and march to the "Garden." They will stop at restaurants en route and invite the workers on the job to join in the celebration.

Unemployed workers are called to a mass meeting to be held at Union Square at 1 o'clock today, preliminary to the monster demonstration at Madison Square Garden. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the New York Council of Unemployed. The meeting will be addressed by John Di Santo, secretary of the Council; Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers' Union, Pascal Cosgrove, George Powers, organizer of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers Union, John Sherman of The DAILY WORKER, Harry Blake, Morris Taft and others.

From Union Square the unemployed workers will march to the "Garden" carrying signs with such slogans as "Work or Maintenance," "Food and Shelter," "Unemployment Insurance."

Participating Organizations.

Among the organizations that will participate in the "Garden" demonstration are: Workers (Communist) Party District; Joint Board Furriers Union, Ben Gold, manager; Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers Union, Louis Hyman, manager; Locals 2, 9, 22, 35, 41 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Retail Grocery and Clerks' Union, David Vacher, organizer; Architectural, Bronze and Structural Workers, George Powers, organizer; Paper Box Makers Union, Clarina Michelson, secretary; National Miners' Relief Committee, Fanny Rudd, secretary; All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Manuel Gomez, U. S. secretary.

American Negro Labor Congress, Richard B. Moore, organizer; Workers School, D. Benjamin, assistant director; Jewish Workers University, J. Mindel, director; United Workers Cooperative, E. Watteberg, secretary; Unity Workers Cooperative, Edith Segal, secretary; International Labor Defense, Rose Baron, New York secretary; United Council of Workingclass Women, Ray Ragozin, organizer; Young Pioneers of America, C. E. Wilson, organizer; Photographic Workers, Local 17,830, Louis A. Baum, secretary.

Associated Shoe and Slipper Workers of Greater New York; Ladies Shoe Workers Local; Slipper Workers Union; Bakers Union, Local 164; Amalgamated Food Workers Union, A. Foders, business agent; New York Council of Unemployed, John Di Santo, secretary; the Esperanto Laborularo, George Savillo, secretary; Carpenters Union, Local 2090, Thomas Schneider, secretary pro tem.

Chinese and Japanese to March.

The members of the Chinese Workers Alliance and of the Japanese Workers Association plan to meet at 2 o'clock and march with banners protesting against capitalist imperialism.

The Workers (Communist) Party of the New York district, thru its Women's Committee, yesterday issued a call to women workers of this city to cease work and participate in the tremendous May Day demonstration. The statement reads in part:

"May Day is the international holiday of labor. On the first of May the workers, men and women, in every country of the world lay down their tools and demonstrate the united strength of the working class all over the world! In all the great cities the streets are empty, the factories and shops deserted, the stores closed, when the workers stop the wheels of industry and commerce.

"Thus the working class demonstrates its power, shows that it is the greatest and strongest class in society, that it does the vital and necessary work without which economic life would stand still, and above all, that it is an international class bound together by firm ties of unity and solidarity all over the world.

"Working women in the home, housewives and mothers, and workers too, wearing yourselves out in household drudgery and poverty and anxiety to make ends meet, bringing up children while their fathers are striking and unemployed while the great power of employers, landlords and trusts crushes you and your children down into poverty, come out on May Day and demonstrate with your fellow workers against the system that keeps your husbands enslaved in the shop and you in the home, that makes your children grow up in filthy tenements and bad schools and drags them into the factories to a life of slavery.

"Down with the exploitation of the workers, men and women, the slavery of long hours, starvation wages and unemployment!

"Down with war and the system of capitalism and imperialism that breeds wars!

"Long live the Soviet Union, the United States of Soviet Russia, the only country in the world where power and wealth are in the hands of the workers!"

Publish Guide Book to Aid New Frameups

THE first decisive step toward respectabilizing the frame-up of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and making it a recognized precedent for the future "framing" of revolutionary workers has been taken.

Sponsored by a group of prominent high-priced American lawyers, Henry Holt & Co. will soon publish the record of the trials of the two murdered workers in six 1,000-page volumes, to sell for $25 a set. John W. Davis, democratic presidential nominee for president in 1924, Elihu Root, corporation lawyer, and Raymond Fosdick, Y. M. C. A. "liberal," are among those who are initiating the publication.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti case is without doubt an historical trial," the sponsors assert. "It is therefore important that the complete record of all the proceedings in the case should be available and accessible to historical students."

The record of the case is thus obviously to be utilized as a guidebook in the future when workers are marked for legalized murder by the frame-up method.

PROTEST AGAINST BELA KUN ARREST

Minor, Kovess to Speak at Mass Meeting

A mass meeting to protest against the arrest of Bela Kun, Hungarian Communist leader, and to demand his immediate release will be held Wednesday evening at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 81st St.

Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER; Louis Kovess, editor of the Uj Elore, Hungarian Communist daily, Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, and Antonion Wechsler, representing the Hungarian section of the International Labor Defense will be the speakers.

Meetings have been arranged in numerous other cities to demand the immediate release of Bela Kun.

COMINTERN CALL URGES DEATH TO ALL CAPITALISM

May Day Appeal Shows Revolution Advances

(Continued from Page One)

secure, but these are in vain. The international proletariat must put up a determined resistance to the imperialist nations' attempts to perpetuate their power by attacking the conditions of the proletariat and toilers generally. But the growing world social revolution is alone capable of putting up a decisive resistance to imperialism.

Role of Reformists

"Reformists of all shades and in all countries are playing a despicably criminal role in the international labor movement. Their mission is to serve the cause of the bourgeoisie under the cloak of cheap phrases about socialism, peace and democracy.

"When capitalism is attacking the working class is it the task of one who calls himself a proletarian internationalist to concern himself with the protection of 'home' industry, 'industrial peace' which are to be obtained only by the sacrifice of the class interests of the proletariat? The Communist International alone truly expresses revolutionary proletarian internationalism.

"The Communist International calls all workers and all other exploited masses including those who are still in the ranks of the reformist social democratic parties to rise and fight. But they must remember that real emancipation from the yoke of capitalism, a real social revolution is possible only when the masses of workers understand the deceptions of the reformists and drive out from their midst the 'socialist' flunkeys of imperialism who are exerting every effort to harness the workers to the chariot of capitalism.

"The social revolution will be possible only when the workers of all countries will join the ranks of the revolutionary army of the Communist International.

All Workers Must Answer

"It is to these slogans which alone are true to the ideas of proletarian internationalism that the Communist International calls the workers of the world and the toilers of all countries to rally to on May 1.

"Long live the international solidarity of the proletariat!

"Long live the first of May and the solidarity of the revolutionary proletariat of all countries!

"Long live the world social revolution!

"Down with industrial peace, with the bourgeoisie!

"Long live the revolutionary class struggle!

"Fight for the eight-hour day!

"Long live the seven-hour day and the six-hour day for young workers!

"Down with imperialism!

"Down with the league of nations and its social democratic flunkeys!

"Fight against petty bourgeois pacifist illusions!

"Down with the social democrats, agents of the bourgeoisie!

"Down with imperialist war!

"All to the defense of the Soviet union!

"Down with colonial oppression!

"Long live the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world!

"Long live the Chinese revolution. All honor to the Canton insurrection!

"Long live the Soviet government of China!

"Long live independent India!

"Long live the united revolutionary trade union front, for the struggle against the capitalist offensive and the menace of imperialist war!

"Long live the alliance of working class and peasantry!

"Long live the Communist International!

"Join the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party!"

New York Militants at "Red Banquet" Celebrating Opening of New Workers Center

This is part of the 1,000 militants who attended the enthusiastic "Red Banquet" inaugurating the opening of the Workers Center at 26-28 Union Square last Friday night. The affair was held on the second floor of the building. Speakers at the banquet emphasized the great significance in the acquisition of this new home for the leading institutions of the New York Communist movement. Cables of greeting were received from the Communist Parties of Germany and Great Britain. Speakers included Bertram D. Wolfe, Alexander Trachtenberg, Robert Minor, Editor of The Daily Worker, Alex Bittelman, Joseph Brodsky, Manuel Gomez and George Padmore. The drive for $30,000 necessary for the new center has been extended to May 15.

ILLINOIS MINE LEADERS JAILED

West Frankford Police Hold Allard

(Continued from Page One)

scores of barracks colonies without a stick of fuel to ward off the sudden cold.

Many Without Food.

In the non-union fields the impassable roads failed to dampen the spirit of mass picket lines before the mouths of a dozen mines. Roads piled high with drifted snow proved only a minor obstacle to pickets.

Telephoned reports made to the National Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., from several communities where the storm had not crippled communication, revealed the fact that dozens of families found themselves without food and unable to traverse the distance of two or three miles which separated them from stores and relief stations.

* * *

Evictions Continue.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—Evictions in every part of the strike territory are still in full swing, according to the reports made to the National Miners' Relief Committee.

Families of three miners employed at the Thompson No. 1 mine of the Weirton Coal Company near Republic, Pa., face immediate eviction as the result of dispossessal notices issued to them April 23.

To Hold May Day Meetings in Jersey

(Continued from Page One)

rainian Workers' Home, 160 Mercer St. Speakers: A. Bimba and V. Cibulsky.

Bayonne, 8 p. m., Jefferson Club, 35-37 E. 23rd St. Speakers: S. Nessin and M. Pasternack.

Union City and West N. Y., 8 p. m., 30th St. and Hudson Blvd. (opposite Columbia Park). Speaker:

First Annual Culture Bout Being Called

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 30.—Goaded into a sense of inferiority by repeated accusations that colleges are becoming fashionable country clubs with incidental facilities for study, Harvard and Yale will today put on the first lap of what threatens to become an "intercollegiate culture contest."

The subject will be English literature, and its significance will be lauded by ten of the most brilliant scholars from each of the two schools. The Harvard team will take up its pen and battle for "dear old Harvard" at Memorial Hall here, while the Yale boys will take the same quiz at New Haven.

The line-up for today's battle includes: John E. Barnet, halfback; Henry T. Dolan, pitcher; Nathan M. Pussey, right field; Russell T. Sharp, short stop; Richard T. Sherman, center field; Harold Straus, guard; James L. McLane, and others.

Prof. "Billy" Phelps, whose claim to unique scholarship was definitely established when he introduced Gene Tunney at the latter's seminar on Shakespeare, will be cheer leader for both sides.

European Workers to Hold Huge Meetings

(Continued from Page One)

day and to demonstrate against the Rivera regime.

With strikes and lockouts looming in the coal, steel and chemical industries, the demonstrations in Germany are expected to be more militant than they have been in the last few years. Millions of workers are expected to protest against the attacks on the eight-hour day in most of the major industries.

Thruout the Soviet Union factories will be shut down. Workers and peasants will express their solidarity with oppressed workers in capitalist countries.

MAY DAY MEET TO WELCOME CENTER

Will Renew Drive For $30,000 Today

Thousands of workers throughout the city will today officially welcome the establishment of the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Sq., at the May Day demonstration at Madison Square Garden, which has been arranged by District 2, Workers (Communist) Party in cooperation with progressive trade unions and sympathetic workers' organizations.

The May Day demonstration will also be the occasion for the intensive launching of the second half of the drive for $30,000 to purchase and finance the new Workers Center. The militant workers of this city and vicinity will be called upon to make even greater efforts than before to secure the sum required to establish this new home of the revolutionary movement. The drive ends May 15 and the largest part of the $30,000 is yet to be collected.

Many Contribute at Banquet

Many Workers Party units added to their totals by contributing at the banquet last Friday night. Generous contributions were also received from a large number of sympathetic labor organizations and from individuals. Many of the contributions were in the form of pledges and the board of directors of the Workers Center asks that these pledges be paid at once as a large payment on the building must be made within a few days.

The totals for all the Workers Party sections in New York up to and including Friday night are: Section 1, $1,146.10; Section 2, $760.50; Section 3, $732.75; Section 4, $485.75; Section 5, $920; Section 6, $175; Section 7, $113; Section 8, $212, and the Yonkers Section, $84. The figures for the Long Island Section are not yet complete, but this section has almost raised its entire quota in the drive. The Workers School has contributed $550.34. Its quota is $10,000.

Workers' Organizations

Contributions of sympathetic workingclass organizations thus far are: Educational Society of Ukrainian Working Women, $15; Cooperative Trading Association, $100; Workmen's Circle, Branch 548, $25; Window Cleaners Union, $10; Chinese Fraction, $40; Bronx Jewish Workers Club, $75; Ukrainian Labor Club, $25; United Council of Workingclass Women, No. 12, $20; Art Workers Cooperative Studio, $10.50; East Flatbush Workers Club, $15; United Council of Workingclass Women, No. 20, $10; Workmen's Circle, Branch 325, $5; United Council of Workingclass Women, No. 10, $15; Trade Union Educational League, Local 2, $20; United Council of Workingclass Women, No. 7, $10.

United Council of Workingclass Women, Bakers' Council, $15; United Council of Workingclass Women, No. 8, $50; United Council of Workingclass Women, No. 2, $25; Progressive Teachers' Club, $25; Bricklayers' Progressive Club, $20; Workmen's Circle, Odessa Branch 225, $15; Progressive Carpenters Club, $10; New York Council of the Unemployed, $5; Workmen's Circle, Branch 625, $50; and the Young Workers League of Brownsville, $26.

Among the individuals that contributed at the banquet were: Hyman Wolf, $250; Leo Kling, $500; Jacques Buitenkant, $50; Rose Baron, $25 and Harry Fox, $25.

Miners Showing Way!

An example of unusual sacrifice was shown by a group of striking miners, who despite the fact that they are daily faced with starvation in the bitter struggle against the united front of the coal operators and the union bureaucracy, contributed $5.

Engdahl Sends Greetings to the Workers in U.S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 30.—May Day Greetings to the members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and through them to the American working class were today sent by J. Louis Engdahl of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and former editor of The DAILY WORKER.

The message follows:

Historic May Day

"May Day this year, celebrated ten years after the first May Day of the Soviet Union, calls the workers of America to greater revolutionary struggles. The workers of Europe are watching keenly the news of the historic advances towards class consciousness on the part of the toilers in the American mining and textile industries and the energetic preparations by the American Communist Party for this year's national elections.

New Forces Awakening

"New forces are thus awakening to join the struggles against the war danger threatening the Soviet Union, developing strength in aid of the Chinese Revolution and the Latin-American and Nicaraguan resistance to American Imperialism.

"Long live May Day!

"Long live the American Social Revolution!"

PRODUCTION COST CUT AT EXPENSE OF THE WORKERS

Percentage of Deaths Increasing

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press.)

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—The demand of profit-seeking coal operators for greater productivity and lower costs may have cut the number of miners killed per 1,000,000 tons mined, but in recent years it has certainly increased the number killed per 100,000 miners employed. This is the testimony of a bulletin on coal mine fatalities issued by the United States bureau of mines. Although the bulletin states that "the coal that was mined during 1926 cost less in human life than in any previous year except 1923, 1920 and 1916," it also shows more miners killed per 100,000 employed.

In 1926, according to the bulletin, 2,514 men were killed in anthracite and bituminous mining. This compares with 2,234 killed in 1925, 2,402 in 1924 and 2,462 in 1923. It is necessary to go back to the average for the years 1911-1915 to find a figure as high as 1926.

Bituminous Worse.

The 1926 figure means 1 miner killed for every 263,943 tons of coal mined or 3.79 miners killed for every million tons mined, compared with 3.84 in 1925. It also means 339 miners killed out o fevery 100,000 employed during the year, compared with 298 deaths in 1925. This is an increase of 13.75 per cent in miners killed per 100,000 employed.

Conditions in the anthracite were entirely responsible for the slight reduction in killed per million tons mined. In the bituminous mines, the basis of industrial power, all the 1926 figures show a trend for the worse. There were more workers killed per 100,000 employed and per million tons mined in the bituminous industry in 1926 than in 1925.

Government Figures.

The government figures showing the number of miners killed per 100,000 employed and per 1,000,000 tons mined in the bituminous mines since 1891 are:

Miners killed, bituminous	Per 100,000 employed	Per million tons mined
1891-95	269	4.84
1896-1900	290	4.46
1901-5	349	5.17
1906-10	401	5.50
1911-15	337	4.31
1916-20	305	3.48
1921	218	3.48
1922	245	3.99
1923	277	3.46
1924	308	3.94
1925	312	3.53
1926	354	3.56

Each year has sent about 2,500 miners to their deaths in the coal mines. Since 1906, 51,561 miners have sacrificed their lives to the production of coal.

50,000
Families
prefer the
NATIONAL
LAUNDRY
because
THEY HAVE TRIED IT
NATIONAL LAUNDRY
1471 Wilkins Ave. 2 West 141st St.
Phone. Kilpatrick 7000. Phone: Bradhurst 4100.

CLOSE-UP ON AMERICAN PROSPERITY

Machines Replace Men, Wages Are Cut, Rich Made Richer

By SCOTT NEARING.

DURING the last eight weeks I have been in more than 20 of the leading industrial centers of the United States. Though these centers are many miles apart and though there are some differences in detail, the general economic picture they present is startlingly uniform.

Machines are replacing men. In the steel centers, the rubber centers, the automobile centers, the textile centers, the story is the same. Enormous capital outlays are being made for labor saving devices; these labor saving devices increased productive power; industries, thus equipped, are able to turn out more product with less men.

Many factories are working part-time. This is particularly true of the textile, boot and shoe, and clothing industries. The soft-coal mines are passing through a 12-month strike—one of the bitterest in the history of the mining industry. Employment is better in the automobile and rubber industries, but even in these centers, where production is fairly high, less and less men are required to turn out the necessary goods.

* * *

THE length of the working day tends to increase. Workers put in overtime to support their families. In Detroit the 8-hour day in the factories has practically disappeared and in its place appear the regular time and overtime that makes a living wage possible.

* * *

LABOR-DISPLACING machinery, part-time factory operations and longer hours mean jobless men and women. At present there are probably 4,000,000 out of work in the United States. Unemployment is hitting the immigrant workers, the Negro workers and other unskilled workers harder than the skilled. Still the building trades suffer severely. Building continues nevertheless. Theatres, office buildings, apartments, hotels and some factory and railroad construction are going on, but in the main the building is in the field of comfort and luxury rather than of necessity and of productive industry.

Wage of unskilled labor are being cut. Even union members, in the building trades for example, are taking non-union jobs at less than the union scale.

The bond owners, coupon clippers and other exploiters are driving better cars, building more expensive houses, living more luxuriously. Not even during the days of war-profiteering were they so rich.

* * *

THIS pictures an essentially unhealthy situation. Until 1927 the United States lived on the tail end of the war boom—long after it had petered out in other countries. Now the end has come.

In 1928 American economy is fast getting back to capitalist normalcy. Huge profits for big business. Extravagant expenditures for the owning class and high salaried officials and professionals. Intensified exploitation, lowered wages, part-time and overtime work and the horror of unemployment and poverty hanging like fate round the necks of the working masses.

Red Army Freedom Contrast to U.S. Slavery

Crouch, Communist Youth Leader, Shown U. S. S. R.

By PAUL CROUCH.

The Red Army is a contradiction of everything an army should be—according to the standards of all capitalist armies. The idea of blind obedience, harsh discipline, and class distinction between officers and soldiers—all are absent from the Red Army.

Having been a soldier in the American army and knowing by experience the "fatigue" and the conditions of slavery of enlisted men, I was anxious to see what a working class army is like. During my four months' visit to the Soviet Union, I spent much time with the Red Army, and with the Budenny Cavalry Division in particular.

Do They Desert?

A very large per cent of the "volunteer" soldiers in the United States find life so unendurable that they "go over the hill" (the soldier term for desertion); and many of my buddies were sentenced to years in prison for their efforts to get free from the glorious life described by recruiting signs.

"What per cent of the Red Army soldiers desert?" I asked on my arrival in the Budenny Division.

"During the past year, there was one desertion, but the soldier returned after six months," was the astonishing reply.

"And what was his punishment?" I asked, thinking of the years in prison waiting for American army deserters.

I was informed that those who desert the Red Army are transferred—for the remainder of their term of service—to special regiments where they are given intensive political education! This is to educate them to the role of the Red Army in defending the workers; for it is considered inconceivable that anyone who realized the significance of his act would desert the army defending his own class.

There are no guard houses or military prisons in the Red Army. Yet, discipline is much better than in the American army, because it is enforced by the soldiers themselves. If they are punished, it is by a court composed of other soldiers, instead of the courts-martial of officers as in capitalist armies.

Morning hours are devoted to military instruction. This is not mere drill as we had in the American army, but they are taught military theory. Free soldiers who understand the cause they are defending are more efficient than the capitalist armies where ignorance and harsh oppression are necessary to keep the workers submissive.

American soldiers, after a morning of drill, usually spent the afternoon working with pick and shovel—in fatigue uniform. The "fatigue" and "K. P." (kitchen work) in the Red Army form an insignificant part of the soldier's life. Manual work usually requires from two to four hours per week (sweeping barracks, etc.) and "K. P." requires from three to four hours, instead of from twelve to fourteen hours as I had while "seeing the world with Uncle Sam." The Red Army soldiers wear their ordinary uniforms at all times, instead of the work clothing of American soldiers.

The tall man in the center is Paul Crouch. To the reader's left in the light sheepskin coat, is a German Communist youth delegate. The others are Red Army soldiers who welcomed the young Communist anti-militarist leader to the U. S. S. R.

During the afternoon, the Red soldiers are required to rest at least one hour in bed. Later, they must spend two hours at any kind of study they select—military, cultural or industrial education. After the evening meal, there is a free hour, followed by another study period, in which the soldiers attend classes or instruct others.

The Red Army is a school for the young workers and especially for the young peasants from the country districts. Many come to the army illiterate, but when their period of service is ended they have obtained considerable education, and if they wish they can attend various schools. Many soldiers go from the army to the military academies where they study to become commanders of the Red Army.

In one regiment, I answered questions about life in America and the conditions of American soldiers.

"What does the American soldier think of the Red Army?" was one of the many questions. Other questions were regarding political rights of American soldiers, educational opportunities, trade unions in the United States, etc. Then, I asked many questions about their conditions, opinions of world affairs, and was surprised at the detailed knowledge of America possessed by soldiers who had been illiterate peasants a wear ago.

No Class Distinction.

On duty, there is strict discipline in the Red Army, but this applies to the commanders as well as the soldiers—and no one dares to abuse his authority. Off duty, the commanders and soldiers are comrades and there is not the least trace of class distinction. Many of the commanders eat with the soldiers.

This is Paul Crouch, American Communist youth leader, in a Red Army uniform. The photo was taken while Crouch was on a visit to the U. S. S. R.

When I was in the American army, I and the other soldiers had to stand at attention when even officers of low rank came through the barracks with civilian visitors. I wonder what would have happened if an enlisted man had walked up to a general's guests and asked where they were from and what they thought of things in general.

I don't think any American soldier would wish to try the experiment.

During my visit to the Budenny Cavalry Division with young workers from Germany, Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Norway, we were taken to various regiments by the division commander (equal in rank to an American major general). But the soldiers regarded us as fellow workers, and "privates" did not hesitate to take us away from their commander to show us something they thought would be of special interest, or to ask us questions about our countries.

Decent Barracks.

On a visit to the sleeping quarters of the barracks, I was asked by a soldier how it compared with the barracks of the American army. I replied that it was almost identical in appearance with the best type of American barracks, except in one detail. There were no "double-deck" beds (one above the other) as in the American army.

"We had 'double-deck' beds in the Czar's army, but now they are not permitted, as we regard them as unsanitary."

Other parts of the barracks, however, are very different from American barracks. They have comfortable rest rooms, reading rooms, "Lenin Corners," etc. Regiments have "wall" papers, written by the soldiers themselves, in which they are absolutely free to write anything—any criticism of commanders or of the policies of the government—and the soldier does not have to sign his name if he does not wish to do so, though he cannot be punished for any opinion expressed. This is a striking contrast to my experiences in the American army, where one does not dare criticise any officer and may be sent to prison for "disrespectful remarks" about the president or members of congress.

Red Soldiers' Political Rights.

The Red soldiers have all political rights and actively participate in the workers and peasants government. Soldiers often are members of the various Soviets.

During my visit to the Red Army, I wished that every soldier in the American army could have the same experience and see for himself the conditions in an army of the working class. The results would be tremendous.

May Day and Struggles of Working Youth in the U.S.

By LEON PLATT.

It has already been recognized that the young workers are an important section of the American working class, and the general struggles of the American workers today are also affecting the working youth.

One of the main tasks facing the workers of this country is the struggle against new imperialist wars. This problem, however, is particularly affecting the young workers. The youth are the first involved in the war preparations of the imperialist powers and are also the first victims of imperialist wars.

The wage cutting campaign of the capitalist class and the lowering of the standards of living of the American workers which is taking place in many industries is hitting first and hardest the young workers. Wage cuts and the increase of the working day took place first in these industries where the labor force is made up in the majority of young workers and women. The reason for this is evident. It is much easier to force into submission young workers and women who have little organized resisting power than the workers of the organized and skilled trades. Therefore the struggle of the American workers against wage cuts must also be the struggle of the young workers.

Youth Must Fight Misleaders.

The extermination fight of the labor bureaucracy against the left wing must be of popular concern to the working youth. The left wing in the trade unions is really the only section in the labor movement which pays attention to the problems of the working youth and is willing to organize them into trade unions. Any attention and concessions given to the young workers (apprentices, helpers, etc.) by the labor bureaucracy was due to the pressure of the left wing and progressive elements of the trade unions. The strengthening of the left wing and the uncompromising struggle against the labor bureaucracy is also the duty of the young workers.

The unemployment problem, although at first it affected the basic industries where the number of young workers is not predominant is now a general phenomena and is manifesting itself in every phase of our industrial life. The unemployment situation is again utilized by the employers to force the youth into the army and other military agencies and to lower still more the wages of the working class. No effective steps are taken by the officialdom of the labor movement to provide relief for the unemployed workers and in cases where the unions give some relief the young workers are completely neglected and discriminated against.

Support the Miners' Strike.

The wide support given by the various sections of the American labor movement to the miners' struggle, shows that the miners' strike is not only the struggle of the coal diggers but is affecting the whole labor movement. The role of the young miners in the strike is very great. Not only are they the most militant fighters on the picket line but they are also the most determined opponents of the Lewis machine. Being in the overwhelming majority militant young Americans the young miners occupy leading positions in their local unions and are generally considered as leaders in the struggle.

The victory of the present miners' strike is not only important to the young miners but to the working youth as a whole. The defeat of the labor bureaucracy and the preservation of the miners' organization will be one of the great factors that will strengthen the militancy of the workers in the organized and unorganized trades against the employers and the labor bureaucracy. The present miners' strike is demonstrating the role the young workers play in the labor movement and their importance to the working class.

The task of the working youth is not only to organize relief for the striking miners which is in itself a task of great importance and will help to bring victory to the miners, but the young workers must also learn the lessons of the miners' strike and its significance to the labor movement in general.

Against Child Labor.

The present unemployment crisis is demonstrating the need for more energetic struggle not only against child labor but also for a shorter working day for all juvenile workers. The eight-hour day, the struggle for which began some four years ago, is today almost non-existent in the United States, it prevails only in certain skilled and organized trades, the bulk of the American workers work between 54 and 64 hours per week. May Day, which is historically connected with the eight-hour day movement, must also be utilized against child labor and for a shorter working day for young workers.

On many occasions the left wing and militant workers allowed liberal and intellectual elements to take the leadership in the struggle against child labor. In order to abolish child labor in the United States the American workers themselves will have to put up a more energetic struggle against child labor and the present school system. We must dispel all illusions that child labor will be abolished by constitutional amendments or under the leadership of liberals.

In spite of the fact that the struggle for the eight-hour day is so old and the fact that in many organized trades the workers are demanding the forty-hour five-day week, the eight-hour day is still not enjoyed by the bulk of American young workers. The great overproduction, the installation of more up-to-date labor saving machinery and the overwhelming profits made by the capitalist class prove that not only must we increase our struggle for the eight-hour day, but we must also advance the demand for a still shorter working day for all juvenile workers.

Uphold Revolutionary Traditions.

The bureaucracy of the American labor movement does not consider May Day as a labor holiday and instead they pay tribute to labor on the first Monday in September, known as Labor Day. Labor Day is quite a respectable labor holiday, celebrated not only by the reactionary labor officials but even by the capitalists.

There is nothing in common between the two holidays, May 1 and Labor Day. The difference between them is very great. May Day was created by the workers themselves in defiance of the capitalist class and its government, while the American Labor Day is a holiday which the workers received from their bosses.

May Day is a day of struggle against the bosses, it is a day when the workers the world over demonstrate their international solidarity against capitalism. In the capitalist schools the American youth does not learn the meaning and significance of May first, that May Day as a labor holiday first originated in America and is therefore also the holiday for the American workers. The general strike as the weapon of the workers against their employers took place first in the U. S.; the eight-hour day movement began first in the U. S.; the American working class has great revolutionary traditions; therefore the young workers must uphold these traditions and carry on the revolutionary struggle till final victory.

In Youth for Class Struggle.

The important role the young workers play in the industrial life of the country is now being recognized not only by the militant and progressive workers but even the labor bureaucracy is forced to give recognition to the working youth. However, the labor bureaucracy has nothing to offer to the young workers. They are not willing to organize the youth into trade unions or fight for their interests. The gestures that are sometimes made to the young workers by the trade union officials is with the purpose of fooling the young workers and not to allow the left wing to gain the support of the youth. The recent Brookwood conference and the one scheduled for May 5 and 6 prove this.

The left wing and the progressives of the trade union movement must take more energetic steps to organize the young workers into unions and fight for their demands. While we must recognize that the task of organizing the young workers is a part of the general problem of organizing the unorganized yet it must be pointed out that at times sections of the left wing and progressive workers do not fully understand the role of the youth and do not realize their importance. This unconscious hostility to the young workers must be corrected and concrete steps must be taken to unionize the youth and support the special demands of the young workers.

The capitalist class realizes the role of the youth and is doing everything possible to win them under its influence. The American working class will have to counteract the propaganda of the bosses and the sabotaging by the labor bureaucracy and begin a more energetic fight for the interests of the young workers who have proved to be a powerful ally in the general struggles of the American working class.

There is an old saying still true: United we stand, divided we fall.

Workers of all countries unite! You have nothing to loose but your chains.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

from the

Workers International Relief

National Office

ONE UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

THE WORKERS PERMANENT RELIEF ORGANIZATION

Send your contribution in support of the striking workers to the above address.

Do it today and as often as possible.

Remember the 200,000 coal miners fighting in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

Think of the 30,000 textile workers on strike in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

On May First and on every day thereafter the workers should remember their duty to themselves as a class and be ready at all times to help one another whenever and wherever the need arises.

Are you a member of the Workers' International Relief? If Not—Why Not?

Everywhere gigantic industrial struggles are being waged by the oppressed workers.

Militant resistance on the basis of the class struggle will lead to victory.

30,000 FIGHT CUT IN NEW ENGLAND MILLS

By ALEX BAIL

May Day has come to New England. A May Day that differs from that of 1927. A May Day which finds the workers in the most important industry oppressed to the lowest level, starved out on the job and sped up in the most brutal and brutalizing manner. The textile industry, highly centralized and interlocking with textile interests in other sections of the country. An industry which is declining and whose lords and barons ruthlessly slash wages in order to retain their swoolen profits. It is on this industry that 400,000 workers and many more thousands of women and children are dependent for their daily bread.

30,000 Fight Wage Cut.

May Day, 1928, finds these masses of textile workers in motion against the offensive of the bosses. In Manchester a third cut of 10 per cent is expected and the workers know full well that the company union in the Amoskeague is an instrument of the bosses which will help to put over the cut. In Lawrence, Lowell and Providence active organization work is proceeding. Waltham is preparing to challenge a 10 to 18 per cent cut. Fall River, sold out by the leadership of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, is biding its time to swing into open resistence against the bosses. Sporadic strikes are breaking out in Pawtucket and other centers.

But the very spearhead of resistance against the wage-slashing drive of the bosses is New Bedford. Here the 30,000 workers have said clearly and decisively wage cuts must stop. The effectiveness of the general walkout on April 16 is indicative of the determination of the workers to stand and fight. The fact that this was the first general strike in the last sixteen years gives emphasis to this determination.

The Textile Manufacturers Association gives as the reason for the wage cuts, the decline in the textile industry; competition with the South; the acceptance of the cut in many centers of New England, and the drastic wage reductions in the textile industry in England.

Mill Barons' Profits.

The facts, however, are quite different. The textile industry in the country today ranks eighth in the amount of capital invested but is fourth in profits. What does this mean? The conditions existing in the mills of New England give the answer. Although [illegible] has declined, the break-[illegible] which has been instituted in t[illegible]ls more than makes up, in profits, for the decline. The eight-hour day has become almost a dream of the past and especially the night shifts in numerous mills are working twelve to fourteen hours. Wages have declined to about half of what they were eight years ago. The result is enormous profits for comparatively small investments. The depression, therefore, is not borne by the textile barons but is shifted to the working class.

The [illegible]ptance of wage cuts in numerous textile centers stands as the most damning indictment against the leadership of the United Textile Workers as well as the leadership of the American Federation of Textile Operatives. Not only was there no effort made to develop sentiment for resisting the offensive but efforts at resistance were stamped out and strike movements were paralyzed—as in Fall River.

Under these circumstances the struggle now being developed in New Bedford assumes even greater importance. Also here we find the leadership of the A. F. T. O. lagging behind the movement, proposing to postpone the announcement of the strike vote, which would have helped to demoralize the ranks of the workers. The failure to provide for picketing is additional evidence that the leadership did not intend to enter into a struggle with the bosses. The failure to begin a drive to organize 25,000 unorganized workers proves not only the failure but also the rufusal to organize the unskilled workers.

The timely entry of the Textile Mill Committees into the situation cannot be overestimated. From the very first the Mill Committees took the initiative and have kept it to this day. It was the Textile Mill Committees which crystallized strike sentiment among the thousands of unorganized workers and brought out hundreds of workers to the mass meetings. It was the Textile Mill Committees which frustrated the efforts at postponement since the workers responded to the Textile Mill Committees call for an immediate declaration of strike. The A. F. T. O. leadership, due to mass pressure and the existence of the mill committees, was forced to issue the strike call or stand discredited in the eyes of thousands of workers.

The Textile Mill Committees threw out the slogan of mass picketing and actually began to prepare for it. The local leaders echoed with a weak and ineffective attempt to picket four out of 57 mills. The call for the organization of the unorganized was met by a vicious attack against the Textile Mill Committees which was doing that which the local fakers had failed to do in several decades.

Committees Propose United Front.

The Textile Mill Committees in its first statement proposed united action between the membership of the A. F. T. O. and the unorganized workers through the Mill Committees. This was rejected and instead a statement appeared accusing the Textile Mill Committees of being a danger to the existing unions and to the manufacturers. This was an open bid for the support of the Mill Barons. That the A. F. T. O. officials are getting this support can be seen from the campaign of slander against the Mill Committees and the effort of the local press to terrorize the unorganized workers who were supporting the Mill Committees. The officials went so far as to have conference with the police officials (pictures of the conference appeared in the New Bedford Press) in an effort to break up the mass meeting of the Mill Committees. All their efforts failed and the large turnout speaks well for the courage and militancy of the unorganized workers.

Batty Against a 20% Increase.

The Textile Mill Committees put forward the demand of a 20 per cent increase as against the 10 p[illegible] cent cut and the eight-hour [illegible] day week. This was met by the combined attack of the officials and the textile mill press. Mr. Batty insisted that the workers were not out for a 20 per cent increase and would go back to the mills if the 10 p[illegible] cent cut is returned. The press praised the "sanity" of the local officials and attacked the proposal of the Mill Committees. It is just in such cases that Batty and Binns show their hand as hirelings of the textile interests.

Birds of a Feather, Etc.

The successful development of the Textile Mill Committees in New Bedford and other centers is making uneasy the bankrupt leadership of the textile unions. A few weeks ago the leadership of the United Textile Workers and the A. F. T. O. were at each others throats in Fall River. Now we find proposals for peace and disarmament so that a common front of all labor fakers can be established against the Textile Mill Committees. McMahon's offer to aid the A. F. T. O. is an indication also of a rising tide of discontent in the ranks of the United Textile Workers. The answer to this united front must be the co-ordination of all progressive forces within the industry for common action against these misleaders.

Spread the Strike!

New Bedford still remains the only center to open resistance. This presents a danger which must be overcome. The mill owners are making desperate efforts to draw the noose tightly around New Bedford. If they can succeed in isolating the strike, victory is indeed difficult. With the strike only one week old, reports are coming in that new machinery is being brought into Taunton and that Fall River is absorbing its army of unemployed textile workers. It is clear that an effort is being made to shift the orders to these centers. The A. F. T. O. which has an organization in Fall River remains passive in the face of this effort to throttle the strike. It is the task of the Mill Committees to redouble their efforts to spread the strike—to defeat the isolating maneuvers of the bosses.

The strike promises to be one of long duration. The statement of the department of labor in Washington that it has adopted a hands-off policy, and the attitude of the state arbitrators indicate the determination of the bosses to fight to a showdown. The workers must be prepared for this struggle. The Mill Committees must begin to perfect relief machinery to meet the needs of the tens of thousands. The textile workers in other centers must be made to realize that their own conditions depend on the successful outcome of this gigantic struggle. Victory is assured if the masses of workers in New England and other parts of the country will rally to aid New Bedford.

The present offensive in the textile industry is part of the general offensive against the labor movement. The defeat of this offensive in any important industry means the beginning of the defeat of the general offensive.

Bosses Control State Doctors in New Jersey

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Dr. Andrew F. McBride, state commissioner of labor, has denied the charge of Hugh V. Reilly, secretary of the state federation of labor, recently physicians who treat injured workers and are supposedly on the payroll of the state workmen's compensation bureau, are also being paid by employers and insurance companies.

Arthur F. Quinn, president of the state federation of labor, reecntly named Dr. Joeph F. Londrigan of Newark, one of the bureau physicians, as being the examining doctor for a number of employers and insurance companies.

Smile of Solidarity in Fight on Wage Cut

Thirty thousand New Bedford, Mass., textile workers, 23,000 of them unorganized, are now on strike against a 10 per cent wage cut. The Textile Mill Committees, organized by the workers, is leading the progressive forces in the strike. Photo above shows a group of striking mill girls outside the Nashawena Mill.

WORKERS TOIL 14-HOUR DAY IN REPUBLIC MILL

The conditions of the workers employed in the Republic Iron and Steel Company are getting worse and worse every day. The workers live in poverty. They do not make enough money to support their families. The work is hard. Men work from 10 to 14 hours a shift. Every day the workers are forced to increase production. Many workers wonder how it can be possible for them to keep slaving for low wages when the bosses are making millions.

In the last three years the productivity per man rose to 50-70 per cent. The prices on steel have gone up, yet the wages remain the same and in many places have gone down.

Workers Mistreated.

Besides low wages the workers are forced to accept and stand all kinds of insults from the bosses. The men are treated like cattle. Any little mistake and you are fired. If you happen to be tired out and you sit down, and the boss sees you, then you kiss good bye to your job.

Two weeks ago two men from the tube mill were sent home for two weeks because they sat down to rest ten minutes before quitting time. The workers who work as laborers get only 44 cents an hour. Generally those who get paid per hour do not make more than 60 cents an [illegible] But these workers have to work just as fast as those who work on the tonnage rate. Because they have to work the material turned out by the department that works under the tonnage rate.

As far as cleanliness is concerned every worker can realize that any farm stable or barn is much cleaner than a mill. Any mill in the Republic is dirty and injurious to a worker's health.

Poisonous Fumes.

Take the hot mill. It is full of smoke and gas. A worker knows that after he leaves the hot mill he has at least two pounds of smoke and three pounds of gas, if that can be measured at all. Even if a man did not have to work so hard in the hot mill, the mere fact that for ten long hours he has to breathe in all kinds of poisonous air (gas) alone kills him.

All a mill worker does is work sleep and eat. He comes home from the mill, washes up, eats and then to sleep and then again to work, and so it keeps on.

May Day Celebration.

Many workers from the mills are going to celebrate May Day. The celebration will be held on Sunday, May 6, 2 p. m., at Ukrainian Hall, 525 West Rayen Ave. Many organizations of workers will be represented at the celebration. This May Day celebration is going to be the first occasion in many years where every progressive worker will demonstrate his desire for organizing the steel workers.

MAY FIRST, 1928 IN ROCHESTER DISTRICT

By MAX HANKIN.

District 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party meets this First of May with plans for more vigorous and intensified activity, to build in our territory a bigger and stronger organization.

The immediate period that we have passed since the last convention of our party and especially since the last plenum indicates that we may look forward to a better understanding and a more vigorous carrying out of the campaigns of the Party in our territory.

Many Activities.

In spite of the numerical smallness of our membership here, we have participated in the campaigns of our Party effectively. The major campaign that our district has centered its energy on was the miners' relief campaign. We have succeeded in awaking the consciousness of our membership to the importance of this task and mobilized them for activity in this field. In a number of cities we have organized conferences in which numbers of workingclass organizations have participated. We have also succeeded in drawing in a number of libegals into this work. We are laying plans at present to intensify our activity in this field recognizing that the present stage of the miners struggle demands it.

On this First of May the workers in our district are confronted with the same critical situation that the workingclass all over the United States finds itself in. Hundreds of thousands of workers are looking for work in vain, are unable to find means to meet the most elementary needs of themselves and their families. We are at present making the first steps to meet this situation by organizing unemployment councils wherever possible in our district.

The capitalist local and state governments are not doing a thing to relieve this situation and we hope through the unemployment campaign, to awaken the consciousness of numbers of workers of the fact that they cannot expect anything from the servants of the capitalist class, and that in the coming elections they must support the only workingclass Party in the United States—our Workers (Communist) Party.

Membership Drive Achieved.

Our membership has participated in the Party membership drive and taking in consideration the size of our district, have notable results. Complete figures are not available at present but we can say that we have gained about 25 members into our ranks.

We have conducted a circuit school under the directorship of Comrade Early which helped us to raise the ideological level of our membership and brought them to a closer understanding of the Party line.

We have started a shop paper in the Kodak Plant in Rochester which is already, in spite of its few issues, proving its influence among the workers in this plant.

We are mobilizing our membership in this district to meet the immediate tasks confronting our Party in this territory. We are determined to bring in a fresh stream of workers in our Party, to multiply our shop papers, to intensify our miners relief campaign, to win in the coming election a maximum support of the workingclass for our Party in this territory.

Progressive Leader

George Voyzey, one of the leaders in the Save-the-Union movement of the miners was recently arrested leading a picketing demonstration. Voyzey ran against Lewis in 1924—Lewis stole the election.

PROBE PAPER BOX FIRE

CLIFTON, N. J., April 30.—Investigation is being made of the $100,000 fire which destroyed the Howe Paper Box factory at 943 Main Ave. here. This is the second $100,000 fire which has occurred in Clifton in two days.

THE "ICOR"

cooperates with the Jewish masses in the Soviet Union in building up their new life on the basis of productive work thru colonization.

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Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 25, 26 and 27.

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Saturday evening, May 26—BANQUET AT WEBSTER HALL.

With representatives of organizations, known Jewish authors, and a specially prepared program.

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FEAR VIENNESE WORKERS' FURY; KUN NOT FREED

ocialists Issue Call for Inaction

VIENNA, April 30.—Vienna is like an armed camp today, police stations have been provided with iron shutters, barbed wire entanglements have been constructed around several, and armored trucks are being held in readiness by the mobilized Austrian police who fear that the resentment of the militant Viennese workers may turn into fury as May Day is at hand and Bela Kun, the jailed Hungarian Communist leader, has not been released.

The social democratic press is urging the workers to offer no show of violence in the face of the insolent seizure of the former leader of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

Altho the Horthy government of Hungary has demanded the release of Bela Kun, it is pointed out here that Kun is not a Hungarian citizen and hence cannot be extradited. Attention is also being drawn to the fact that Kun was exchanged as a prisoner of war for Austrian prisoners still in the Soviet Union in 1920, and that Kun's return to Austria is not illegal.

The Austrian officials are known to be waiting instructions from the leading powers, notably Great Britain and Italy.

Steel Workers Fight Sedition Sentences

PITTSBURGH, April 30 (FP).—[illegible] steel workers, in their fight [illegible] the anti-sedition act, are [illegible]ting Pennsylvania court decisions that the Workers (Communist) Party has no legal right to function.

The workers, Tom Zima, Milan Gosetar, Pete Muselin and Steve Gratich, whose conviction has been upheld by superior court, are appealing their cases through International [illegible] Defense. The Jones-Laughlin Steel Corp. inspired their prosecution. Three have been sentenced to five years and one to 2½ years in the penitentiary.

More Guns Ready

[illegible]ON, April 30.—Anti-[illegible]machine guns mounted on [illegible]oss-country cars and 37 mm. guns [illegible] employment against armored [illegible]s, light tanks and machine gun [illegible]sts have been adopted by the war department for use in the next war.

HELEN WILSON

With Joe Cook in his musical show, "Rain or Shine," now in its fourth month at the George M. Cohan Theater.

PLANES FAIL TO FIND SANDINO

Admit Marshall Was Long Known Safe

MANAGUA, April 30.—The failure of the marine bombing planes to locate the Nicaraguan army of independence of General Sandino has considerably dampened the enthusiasm with which the American investors in eastern Nicaragua have received the arrival in Puerto Cabezas of the 200 marines rushed eastward from Corinto at the time of Sandino's march west.

The arrival in Puerto Cabezas of a recruiting officer and several soldiers from the army of independence has aroused the wildest joy among the Nicaraguan population and heightened the apprehension of the Americans who believe that the Sandino forces may be in the neighborhood. A raid on the port is considered as possible.

Violent criticism of the American officials is being indulged by the American investors who assert that their holdings on the east coast and eastern interior of Nicaragua far exceed those in the western part of the country and are receiving inadequate protection.

* * *

MANAGUA, April 30.—It is admitted by the American authorities that George B. Marshall, manager of the American-owned La Luz mine, recently captured by Nicaraguan forces under the command of General Giron, has been known to be safe for some time. No apprehension is felt for his security.

Winter Garden — Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Greenwich Village Follies
GREATEST OF ALL REVUES.

Twenty Groups to Compete for the Little Theatre Prize

Nineteen playwrights will be represented in this year's National Little Theater tournament, which will be held at the Frolic Theater for the David Belasco cup during the week of May 7. Twenty groups have been booked in the contest.

Two groups will use plays by O'Neill. The Maskers of Elizabeth, N. J., will use "Where the Cross Is Made," and the Memphis Little Theater, prize winners last year, will do "The Dreamy Kid." The Ardrossan and Saltcosts Players, the group coming over from Scotland will offer J. M. Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals."

The Manhattan College Players will present August Strindberg's "The Outcast." Ye Curtain Players, a Manhattan group, have entered a piece by Arthur Fribourg called "Carnival," and the Center Players of Temple Anshe Chesed, "The Jubilee," by Herman Heijerman. Other Manhattan groups are the Mansfield Players, using Amy L. Weber's "The Wine of Life"; the Association Players, who will do Pirandello's "The Man With a Flower in His Mouth"; the Dramatic Union, offering "The Wedding Present" by John W. Rogers, Jr., whose "Judge Lynch" won the Belasco cup for the Dallas Little Theater in 1924; the Thalian Players of the Bronx Y. M. H. A. have a play from Professor Baker's workshop called "Tin Pan Alley," and the Krigwa Players Little Negro Theater, with "Aftermath" by Mary Burrill. The Krigwa Players were prize winners last year.

The Birmingham Little Theater, of Birmingham, Ala., "Lijah," by Edgar Valentine Smith, and the Jackson Heights Players, "Prison Bars," by Case Bixby. The Brookside Open Air Theater, a new play "A Tale Retold" by Martin Leonard and Players' Club of Columbus, Ohio, are bringing Susan Glaspell's "Trifles," and the Manhattan Theater, Kansas, are doing Frances Witherspoon's "The Other Room."

Other groups are Community Players, of Mount Vernon, "Little Italy" by Horace B. Fry. Priscilla Flowers, of Professor Baker's Workshop, is supplying the Community Theater of Poughkeepsie, with a new comedy as yet unnamed; and Margaret Bland has done the same for the Blachfriars Club, of Decatur, Ga., with a play called "Pink and Patches." The Town Theater of Savannah will give a new piece by Francis Hargis entitled "Hero Worship."

'Fly-by-Night' Coming Here Next Month

"Fly-By-Night" is John Golden's and Edgar Selwyn's new comedy which they are presenting at the Cort Theater, Chicago, before introducing it to a New York audience. Thomas Mitchell and Gladys Hurlbut play the leads. Others prominent are Lois Shore, Joseph Dailey and Nila Mach. "Fly-By-Night" was originally conceived by Kenyon Nicholson, author of "The Barker," and has been written by him in collaboration with John Golden.

Martin Mooney, play reader for John Golden, has just turned out his first play entitled "Talked About," written in collaboration with Thomas Burtis.

"Take The Air," Gene Buck's musical comedy at the Earl Carroll Theater, will play its special matinee for the Actors' Fund on Friday.

Walter Woolf, popular baritone of musical comedy, and now on tour with "The Red Robe," will be starred.

Metro Goldwyn Mayer presents
John Gilbert and Greta Garbo
in **"LOVE"**
Based on Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina"
LOEW'S THEATRES

Today, May 1
83rd ST. (Broadway at 83rd St.)

May 1 and 2
AMERICAN (42nd Street 8th Avenue)

May 5 and 6
CIRCLE (60th St. B'way)

May 3, 4, 5, 6
LINCOLN (66th St. B'way)
GREELEY (30th St. 6th Ave.)
ORPHEUM (86th St. 3rd Ave.)
VICTORIA (125th St. 7th Ave.)
DELANCEY (Delancey & Suffolk Sts.)
COMMODORE (6th St. 2nd Ave.)

May 5, 6, 7
7th AVE. (at 124th St.)
SHERIDAN (12th St. 7th Ave.)
AVENUE B (Ave. B and 5th St.)
CANAL (Canal & Ludlow Sts.)

In addition to usual programs.

AMUSEMENTS

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Dinner Intermission at 7:30.

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The most thrilling and breath-taking surprise ever seen in a legitimate play." —COLEMAN, Mirror
RITZ THEA. 48th W. of B'WAY. Mats. WED. & SAT.

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THE NATION

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By LOUIS FISCHER
A forthcoming article by The Nation's correspondent in U. S. S. R.

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LEON WHIPPLE, Survey Graphic.
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"THERE are many dramas written during the 20th century of which it may truthfully be said that they are interesting, subtle or true; of what other contemporary play can it be said that it is also and in all senses of the word 'great'?"
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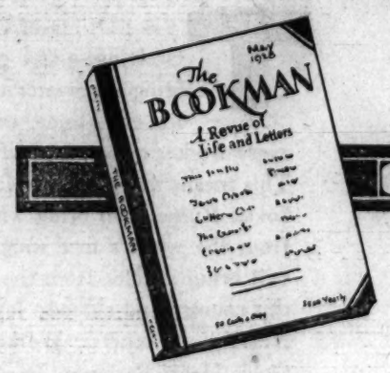

A Revue of Life & Letters

Other features in The Bookman for May will be:
IN DEMAND — The Agonies of Literary Success.
A merciless expose by a celebrated author, whose success has subjected him to the importunities of go-getting culture and high-pressure publicity.
SONATA IN BLUE. Four sonnets *by Alfred Kreymborg.*
WHO AM I? A self-portrait *by Lion Feuchtwanger.*
MARCEL PROUST IN REVIEW, *by Angel Flores.*
And many other features.

UNDER its new management The Bookman is making a real effort to find the most vital and important literary material in America. When Upton Sinclair wrote his epic story of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, although most editors regarded the stuff as "dynamite," The Bookman immediately threw open its columns to "Boston—A Contemporary Historical Novel."

This novel will make literary history, we believe. Certainly every man and woman who felt the tragedy of the Sacco-Vanzetti affair should read this astonishing expose of the conditions that produced it. There is drama, too, in the fine, human story of "Bart" and "Nick," fighting workers. Their story has never been told as Mr. Sinclair is telling it.

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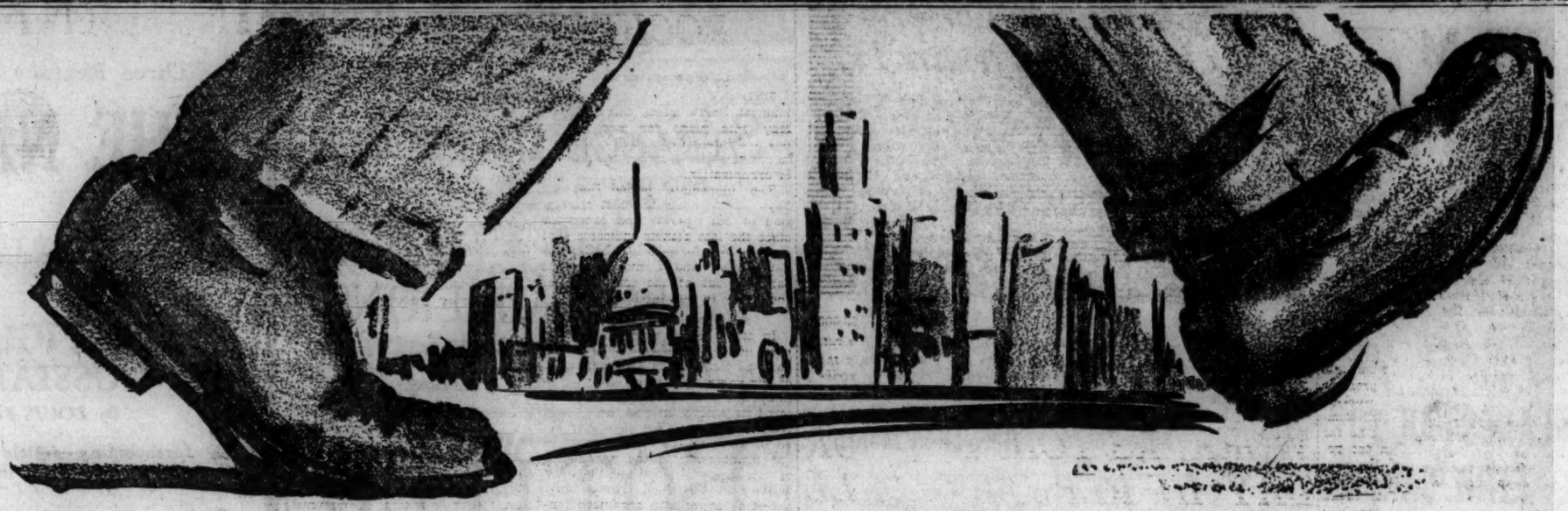


Marching Onward

Keeping Step With the Healthy Stride of Revolutionary Labor

AND NOW it's 26-28 Union Square, New York. The number means this: the Daily Worker has boldly marched into the Red center of New York. Marching onward, growing steadily in circulation, the Daily Worker moves into Union Square. Here stands the famous square of New York where for years thousands upon thousands of workers have voiced their class solidarity in meetings, demonstrations, parades and protests. Here for days thousands of workers gathered to thunder their protest for Sacco and Vanzetti. Here they wept for their martyrs. Here they pledged themselves to struggle. Union Square belongs to us—the Daily Worker comes to the traditional spot of New York Labor. Our neighbors are the N. Y. District of the Workers' (Communist) Party, the Workers' School, The Freiheit, Uj Elore and "Proletcos"—all good proletarian neighbors. Now it's 26-28 Union Square—another good healthy stride onward. May greetings comrade reader.

Men are marching in the coal fields. Lewis must go. Reaction must be defeated. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois—wherever coal is dug—there men and women are today engaged in a life and death struggle.

Thirty thousand textile workers are on strike. The battle is on. And the Daily Worker again is in the thick of the fighting. Organ of the class struggle, "the national labor daily" will not fail the striking men and women. May greetings fellow workers. But the Daily Worker is not doing enough to simply tell of their struggles to the world of Labor. The Daily Worker must also reach every textile worker and every miner on strike. For this we need your help, comrade reader. Hundreds of free subscriptions have been sent to these men and women. It is not enough. They want the Daily Worker in increasing numbers. Send whatever you can today to help us put another striker on the sub list. Make that a real May greetings. $2.00 will put a striking miner on our list for three months. It will help them to keep marching onward.

Because the Daily Worker has become the beacon light of revolutionary labor, the bosses hate it. They are making attempts to put the Daily Worker out of existence. They have put its editors behind prison bars. They have crippled it financially with a heavy fine. They have put one of its young writers in jail. They are continuing their attacks on the paper that is the voice of the militant worker in America. The Daily Worker continues. Prison will not stop it. Fines cannot stop it. But every reader must come to the aid of the Daily. This is May Day. On this day of Labor, make a donation to bring our men out of jail—give what you can to keep the Daily Worker marching onward. May Day Greetings, Comrade Reader.

The Daily Worker is ever becoming a better Labor Daily. In the past year, every struggle, however small, found support in the Daily Worker. Here the first alarm was given. For a Labor Party, Organize the Unorganized. Against the Nicaraguan War. For Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union. For every demand of fighting labor and against every attack of the bosses. The Daily Worker on the first of May sends hearty greetings to every working man and woman. The Daily Worker pledges to struggle harder, to do its utmost to become of ever greater use to all militant revolutionary labor. May Day Greetings—let us all keep marching onward.

THE EDITORIAL STAFF of the Daily Worker sends May Day Greetings—and good news. The new home of "Our Daily" will bring us greater technical facilities. Under the guiding hand of Robert Minor, new features will make our Daily a newspaper for every worker to be proud of. The size will be increased to eight columns. This means more news and more features. A new telegraph service from Soviet Russia, will bring within twenty-four hours every important event from the world's first workers' republic. Arrangements now being made, will bring articles from the leading figures in the Communist movement in this country and abroad; Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster, Wm. F. Dunne, Scott Nearing and others. Worker correspondents will play a bigger role. Michael Gold, Henri Barbusse, Joseph Freeman, and the best proletarian writers will supply working class literary features, short stories, poems, book reviews. In addition to Fred Ellis, whose great cartoons we are proud of, Hugo Gellert, William Gropper, Jacob Burck, Lydia Gibson, and other outstanding proletarian artists will contribute their best work. Correspondence from all sections of the country is being improved. The Editorial Staff is proud to be part of "Our Daily." May Day Greetings. To keep step with the healthy stride of revolutionary labor, the Daily Worker is marching onward.

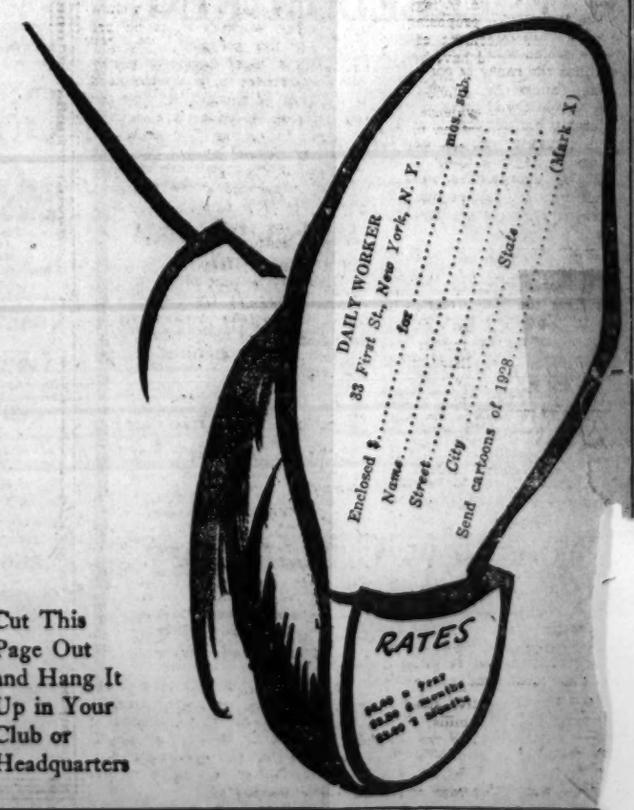
THERE is one feature of the Daily Worker we are proud of. The collection of Red Cartoons of 1926 and 1927 have become a standard of the best proletarian art. Since their appearance, they have been reprinted in practically every country, and often in Russia, Germany, England, and France. Even bourgeois critics have grudgingly admitted. "The radicals, seem to have captured the greatest cartoonists." The Daily Worker points with pride to this accomplishment. Again we march onward. Now appears a new collection of "Red Cartoons of 1928." More beautiful, more satirical, more attractive. This book is an accomplishment of working class genius. We do not want a single reader to miss the pleasure of owning this attractive book of 64 large pages. Robert Minor, Editor of the Daily Worker, has written the introduction to this volume. The book can be obtained without charge with one year's subscription to the Daily Worker, every new sub or renewal. Send your yearly sub today. Ask for "Red Cartoons of 1928." That is your premium and you will be proud of it.

Daily Worker

33 First Street, New York City

The success of the Daily Worker is greatly due to the loyal comrades throughout the country who have helped to build our Daily. In leading cities they have joined together in "Builders Clubs." We send greetings to these loyal comrades. They are the pioneers of "Our Daily," blazing new trails, reaching evermore workers—always building. Red May Greetings, Comrades. Greetings and a hope that soon every city in the country will point with pride to those never-tiring Daily Worker Builders who have helped to keep us marching onward.

RED MAY is our month. May Days are days of new vigor for the movement. Red blood flows faster in May. On this occasion, the Daily Worker business staff sends greetings to all workers. For the days of May the business staff has laid plans to keep on marching onward. Tens of thousands of workers will come to May Day meetings thruout the country. Other thousands will talk to men in the factories, shops, and mines. May Day brings new revolutionary vigor. For the month of May only, the Daily Worker is holding a May sub campaign of two months for one dollar to bring new blood to the movement. Greet your shopmate on this May Day. Get his sub for the Daily Worker. Make your slogan "A Sub Every Day in the Month of May for the Daily Worker." Every sub is a step onward.



Cut This Page Out and Hang It Up in Your Club or Headquarters

SECOND SECTION OF THE MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE

The DAILY WORKER Fights:
For the Organization of the Unorganized
For the 40-Hour Week
For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

IN TWO SECTIONS
SECTION TWO

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MAKE IT A DAY OF WORKING CLASS MILITANCY

By JAY LOVESTONE.

It is now nearly forty-five years that May Day was first celebrated as a proletarian holiday. Few realize that May Day was first proclaimed as a day of working class solidarity and demands in the United States. "Down Tools on May Day" is a slogan genuinely made in America.

These forty-odd years have seen fundamental changes in American economy, in class relations in the United States. There is no need of going over details in retrospect. In 1884 when a Baltimore local of the Knights of Labor selected May First as the day on which to launch a fight for the eight hour day, the United States was only laying the economic basis for its entry into world politics as a first class imperialist power. There was then no conscious revolutionary movement among the workers in the United States. All revolutionary consciousness was limited primarily to a handful of German immigrants.

In fact, even our very working class was then only in its first stages of national crystallization. Free land was beginning to disappear. The trusts were first showing their ugly heads. But already there were sufficiently sharp and gigantic class struggles in which the proletariat distinguished itself admirably. These early struggles, like the railway strike of 1877, clearly showed that there was developing in the United States a working class heroic and capable enough to fight successfully not only for the every day immediate interests but also for the complete proletarian victory, for the overthrow of capitalism for the establishment of the socialist order and Communism.

Today, we live in the land of the mightiestt and most ruthless imperialist power—the home of Wall Street. Free land is gone. The finance and industrial monopoly capitalists wield undisputed power. We have the biggest working class in the world. Numerically the American proletariat is the greatest. Class lines are now definitely crystallized. The Negro is being driven into the industrial center. The farmer is being expropriated at an accelerating tempo. Proletarianization goes on apace. The working class already has a conscious national revolutionary party. This is the Workers (Communist) Party. Our party is not yet a mass party but it is growing steadily as the real vanguard of the proletariat through vigorous participation in the struggles of the working class.

1928 is a pivotal year for the American working class. It is the year of the most profound crisis in the American labor movement. The much vaunted properity bubble has been punctured. Today, less than one out of every ten "gainfully employed," inclusive of capitalists, technicians, and the most highly skilled, have an annual income of $2000 or more. At least four million are unemployed. The very basis for the continued domination of the labor movement by the skilled crafts is being undermined. Our ruling class is driving headlong towards a new imperialist war. And the Communists are not only serving as the revolutionary propagandists and agitators but are more and more beginning to serve as the actual organizers of the labor movement. The socialist party leadership has not only merged completely with the reactionary trade union bureaucracy, but at its recent convention the socialist party, as a party, severed itself from all ties with the revolutionary, with the conscious, militant forces in the working class.

These Mine Women Are Examples of Militancy

State troopers under orders of Sheriff Robert H. Braun, broke up a meeting of the Save-the-Union Committee called in Library recently. After the men had been dispersed the women stood before the hall jeering the operator-controlled police. Hundreds of women are daily marching in the picket lines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and in other districts in which the strike is waging.

As Communists we examine the past only with a view of drawing inspiration and determination for the present and for the future.

First and foremost we must rally to the miners. We must mobilize every section of the whole labor movement, draw in every mill and factory, bring over to our side every exploited farmer for tthe miners' fight. Every worker must consider himself or herself dutybound to serve as an organizer and fighter in the mine strike. This strike is the most important labor battle in the history of the country. Relief for miners, tents for coal diggers, fighting against injunctions, beating back the open shop drive, cleaning out the corrupt Lewis machine—thus saving the miners union—these tasks must be indelibly impressed on the minds of all the workers this May Day.

Let no one overlook the brave textile strikers of New Bedford. The textile workers have always been in the front ranks resisting wage cuts. Every frontal drive that has to date been launched against the wage standards of the working class as a whole has been opened with a wage cut for the textile workers. May First finds the textile industry face to face with a strike wave. The textile workers' fight, is the fight of all of us.

In the needle trades, the left wing has led thousands of workers for many months in an inspiring fight to save the union from the reactionary socialist trade union bureaucracy which has been in league with the garment bosses to reestablish open sweat shops in the industry. A struggle of paramount significance for the entire labor movement is being fought in its last rounds in the needle trades. May First is a most fitting day to help the left wing deal knockout blows to Sigman, McGrady, Woll, Schlessinger, Thomas, Hillquit and Co.

We must keep in mind the fact that this whole offensive against the labor movement is part of the general preparations of our bourgeoisie to crush the workers so as to make it easier for the Yankee imperialists to plunge the country into a new war for American democracy. The war danger is a real menace. It is no phantom danger. Look at Nicaragua. Notice the arrogant hostility of the Coolidge government to the Soviet Union. The greatest resistance by our workers is not too great to remove the war danger. May First must be a day of international working class solidarity and unity—American working class solidarity with our victorious brothers in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, with the courageous proletarian fighters in Germany, France, England, China, Italy and Latin America.

We Must Carry the Fight.

It's up to the Communists to make May First not only a workers' holiday, not only a day for demonstrating working class solidarity, but especially in 1928, a day for proletarian fighting.

No formalities, illusions, fetishes, threadbare regulations, threats and voilence of the enemies of the workers, within or outside the labor movement, will thwart us. While the corrupt trade union leaders talk about democracy, the Communists must lead the fight for democracy in the unions. While the reactionary trade union bureaucrats are attempting to hide their wanton destruction of the trade union movement by frantically yelling at us "splitters," we must work overtime to save the unions from these criminal misleaders of the workers and their open shop bosses.

Let us remind the bureaucracy, republican, democrat, socialist, nonpartisan, and what not, that they are the worst enemies of unity in the ranks of the working class. It is these high-priced labor leaders that are basically responsible for the impotent, bankrupt condition of our labor movement. We can proudly tell the workers that the only country in the world where the working class is completely united, where the trade unions flourish, where there is genuine democracy for the working class and poor farmers, is the Soviet Union, where Communist policies are being applied, where our pa is at the helm.

Last but not least, let May D be a day on which the workers begin energetic preparations for presidential elections. One vote the Communist Party ticket worth more than a thousand v for the so-called socialist ti even from the viewpoint of m protest against capitalist class r There can be no more wasteful for a worker to vote than by c ing his ballot for the republi democrat or socialist ticket. Let those who want a genuine labor party rally to the Workers (Communist) Party in the coming elections, for we are the only party that is fighting for a labor party. The National Nomination Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to be opened in New York on May 25th will clearly show to the working class of this country that our party is the only party worthy of working class support.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party.

The best way to make May Day, 1928, a day of working class militancy is to join the Workers (Communist) Party whose members are in the front line of every struggle of the miners, textile workers, needle trades workers, shoe workers and the working men and working women of every other craft and industry and the farm. The republican governors have sent troops to crush the striking miners. Democratic judges have hurled injunctions at the workers. Socialist party bureacrats have sold out the workers and resorted to the worst forms of gangsterism and terrorism in order to smash the workers' ranks. At the same time the Workers (Communist) Party members are leading the mass struggles of the miners, textile workers, needle trades, and are fighting against the imperialist war on Nicaragua.

Every worker who wants to fight the capitalists and their labor agents in our ranks is eligible to join our Party. Every worker should read and support the Daily Worker—the one paper which courageously and consistently serves the working masses in their smallest, as well as their biggest, struggles.

Let this May Day usher in a period of clear thinking and revolutionary action.

Into the ranks of our Party—the American section of the Communist International for the immediate struggles and for the final overthrow of the whole capitalist system, the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship and of Communism.

Much Jailed Militant

Pat Toohey, secretary of the ational Save-the-Union Committ which is leading the miners th out the country in the great fi against the coal barons and corrupt Lewis machine.

May Day, 1928, Sees Rise of New Spirit of Militancy in American Labor Movement

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

May Day, 1928, shows many manifestations of a new spirit of revolt in the ranks of the working class. The workers in ever greater masses are throwing off the lethargy which has characterized them for several years past and are beginning to enter more and more into conflict with the employers. May Day of this year marks the transition of the working class from the period of deepest quietude in its history into one of growing discontent and struggle.

From 1917 to 1927, with the exception of short intervals, the United States experienced an industrial activity and expansion altogether without parallel in any country. This translated itself into an exceptional prosperity for the workers: that is, relatively steady employment and comparatively high wages levels, especially for the more skilled sections of the workers. Results, a weakening of their determination to build strong organizations and to struggle; a slackening in the development of class consciousness; and a spreading of illusions, carefully cultivated by the trade union leaders and other agents of American imperialism, that capitalism offers to the workers the means to systematically better their conditions without limit. Reformists of all shades held that the era of class struggle was over in the United States and that this country was on the road to the development, on the basis of class collaboration, of a progressively developing prosperity for the workers.

The Fading Picture.

But now this idyllic picture has received a shattering blow. It has been destroyed by the present weakening of American industry. Over 4,000,000 workers walk the streets unemployed; many other millions work short time. Attacks are being delivered on all sides by the employers against the wages, hours, working conditions and organizations of the workers. American imperialism is forced to expose its Achilles heel. Despite its great strength it cannot keep employed the masses of workers; in the face of realities its glowing promises of prosperity fade away. Instead it gives them a diet of unemployment, wage cuts, and generally worsening conditions on every front.

The great masses of the workers, whom American imperialism hoped to lull and terrorize into submission, begin to stir, to organize, and to resist under the heavy economic pressure to which they are subjected. This is the outstanding characteristic of the present situation. It is an era of growing class consciousness, of expanding class struggles. And as American capitalism gets into greater difficulties, because of its insoluble contradictions, these tendencies of the workers towards radicalization and more intensive and extensive struggle will be deepened and broadened.

Many signs are at hand of this new spirit of struggle among the workers. The bitterly fought strikes of the miners and the determined movement to oust the Lewis gang; the big New Bedford strike of textile workers; the Haverhill shoe strike; and the tenacious fight of the rank and file in the needle trades, are symptoms of the growing resistance in the working class. These fights, as yet confined to organized or partly organized industries, will soon be followed by vast movements among the unorganized workers. As yet the struggles are confused and disconnected, but their inevitable tendency, under the pressure of the employers and the state, will be, despite temporary revivals of industry, to develop into a broader and broader base and to take on higher political forms.

To conduct their fight in this era of growing struggle, the workers possess only the most fragmentary mass organization, and this is led by the most reactionary and treacherous officialdom in the world. No labor party and pitifully weak trade unions. Often the unions, obsolete in form, encompassing only a small fraction of the workers, in the hands of hopelessly corrupt leaders, and collapsing in the face of the employers' attacks, are more of a hindrance than a help to the workers in their efforts to develop real struggle against the bosses. Significant of the new spirit of struggle among the workers is their determined efforts in the mining industry, Haverhill, New Bedford, to force the existing unions to fu tion in their behalf in spite of actionary leaders. This symptom the deep-going revolt now deve ing in the unions which must minate in supplanting the pres weak unions and corrupt lead with powerful unions and milit leadership.

The present situation, with a growing spirit of revolt among workers, with the weakness of mass organizations and corrupt leadership, throws tremendous tas upon our Party. We have the ma tasks in building up the mass po tical and economic organizations of the workers and of leading them in the everyday struggle. The organizations of the great unorganized masses, the breaking of the power of the A. F. of L. leadership, the building of the Labor Party, the political education of the masses to their true class interest, are vast immediate tasks. But our Party and the left wing must plunge into them with greater energy than ever.

Our forces are small and our tasks are great. But our Party can live and grow in the struggle. The present situation, with its perspective of growing struggle, is highly favorable for us. May Day this year presents to us unequalled opportunities for leadership in the battles for the workers, for laying the basis of an eventual big mass Communist Party. We must mobilize our forces and plunge into the struggle as never before.

Railroads in Fight on Government Barges

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Railroads are maintaining a lobby to oppose the government operation of freight barges on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers. The barges are controlled by the Inland Waterways Corp., a federal board. "Unfair competition" is charged by the railroads, whose profits have been cut by the government barges.

Fascists Send Police Against Poor Peasants

VIENNA, April 30.—Unable to pay their taxes, the ruined peasants of Trentino and Nonstale in the German speaking sections of the Italian Alps have been "visited" by facist carabinieri, who have used fascist means in putting down the unrest among the poverty stricken peasants.

To Fight Segregation

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 30.—Negroes of this city have formed a committee to protest the aiding by city officials of racial segregation in theaters here. Negroes who refuse to sit in poor seats in separate sections of theaters are being arrested for "disorderly conduct"

Locating Position of the Communist Party on May 1, 1928

By JOHN PEPPER

It is difficult to navigate in the deep and stormy waters of politics. Waves of events follow one upon another. Winds suddenly change their direction. It is easy for a Communist Party to get lost, if it does not use instruments of orientation, if from time to time it does not carefully locate its position.

What is our exact position at the present stage of development? We must localize our position, if we want to avoid two dangers. One is the danger of missing opportunities; the other the assumption of tasks beyond our strength.

There are two extreme mistakes committed by our comrades in the estimation of the present position of our Party. One is to see only the strength and power of American imperialism, forgetting all its weaknesses, complications, and contradictions; the other, to see only our own revolutionary goals, to get drunk from our own enthusiasm, and forget the enemy, which is the most powerful imperialism in the world and still on its upward grade. Both of these erroneous locations of our position lead to erroneous navigation. The first leads to the conclusion that there is no place at present for a Communist Party in America in a political sense, that have to go back to the stage of a mere propaganda society. The second leads to policies calling for premature actions, and tends to disconnect us from the masses of the working class. The first would transform us into mere observers and commentators of the class struggle instead of active participants and leaders of the mass struggles of the working class. The second would lead us to adventurous "putschism," and it might lead us to unrestrained opportunism, such as participating in any kind of mass action, appealing to any sort of masses, merging ourselves completely with the masses.

Ideology and Leadership Crystallized

What is our exact position today? **The Communist Party of America has already passed through the stage of a mere propaganda society and the forming of the first Communist cadres.** Nine years of struggle have not passed into history in vain. The struggles against the socialist party, the trade-union bureaucracy, and the I.W.W., and the inner-Party fights on basic issues of the American labor movement have helped in crystallizing the Communist ideology and the leadership of our Party. There was much useless factionalism in the history of the American party, but it would be a very shallow interpretation of the history of the Party, if one did not recognize the political and ideological significance and usefulness of those inner-party discussions which helped to clarify fundamental issues.

Not a Revolutionary Situation.

This is one fixed point of our orientation. The other fixed point is the following: **There is no revolutionary situation as yet in the United States.** American capitalism is not yet facing its decline in the same sense that British imperialism is in its basic crisis. There must be no misunderstanding or uncertainty on this point. But it is not enough to state that. We must be more accurate in locating our position. We must clearly face the fact that we are not yet a mass party in the sense as the Communist Party of Germany or of Czecho-slovakia or of France is a mass party. The basic task of the Communist Parties of Germany, France, or Czechoslovakia is to fight for the conquest of the **majority of the working class.** The Communist Party of America has not yet reached this stage of its development. Our task today is still more moderate, more limited. **Our task today is to intrench ourselves in the masses,** to get a foothold in all those sections of the masses which are stirred up by the present depression and by those partial crises which manifest themselves in certain sections of the economic life of this country. The workers in the needle trades, in the textile mills, and in the mining fields are engaged in a desperate, defensive struggle, and it is the basic task of the Communist Party of America to participate in these struggles, to be the organizing and driving force in the struggles of these sections of the working class.

Must Not Forget Basic Struggle.

We are not a mere propaganda society. But that does not mean that we should neglect **Communist propaganda.** At times a tendency manifests itself in our ranks to restrict ourselves too much to agitation for immediate demands, to be "practical," to fight only for wages and hours, and to forget our basic struggle against capitalism and for a Communist society. On the other hand, our comrades often complain about "too many campaigns," and ask the question: "Is our Party strong enough to throw all its forces into the mining, textile, and needle trades' campaigns?" There is in some sections of our Party a certain skeptical attitude towards the question of organizing the vast millions of unorganized. There is sometimes a too stationary attitude of certain sections of our Party, comparing the numerical weakness of the Party with the bigness of the country and the millions of the working class. But we should never forget the power which lies in an active, conscious minority. We should not forget that we are a part of the powerful international movement of Communism and that even the mighty American imperialism has its contradictions and difficulties, and already manifests certain signs of decline (export of capital, undermining of the home market, rapid increase of the rentier class.

The correct location of our position on May 1, 1928, gives us a firm course for our future navigation, for our policies, and for our basic problems.

There will be no national Labor Party in 1928, but our Communist election propaganda must concentrate on the Labor Party issue.

The decrease and diminishing significance of the existing trade unions should not lead us to reverse our Labor Party policy. Our basic conception remains: **the Labor Party must be based on the trade unions and other labor organizations;** but we should add the following: We should directly approach the unorganized workers in the factories; we should try to **create a second basis for a Labor Party in the form of factory committees and shop councils.**

Must Organize Unorganized.

The main emphasis must be on the organization of the unorganized. It is the historic task of the Communist Party to organize the unorganized. But that does not mean that we should abandon to the bureaucracy the three millions of organized workers. A powerful left wing must be formed and must serve as an **auxiliary instrument** in carrying out the task of the organization of the unorganized.

Mass work should not be placed in contraposition to Party work. The Party is our weapon. Extensive mass work will not lead to any revolutionary goal, if we neglect intensive Party building.

Not less but more Communist propaganda for our final goal should be the slogan of the day.

The Communist Party of America finds itself in a difficult position. It is passing through a period of transition. It is out of the stage of a mere propaganda society, and it is not yet in the stage of struggle for the conquest of the majority of the working class. In a period of transition it is easier to commit mistakes than to shape correct policies. But correct policies are never more necessary than in such a period. And we shall find the true course for our navigation, if we use our three main instruments to locate our position and to determine our direction: the Leninist method, the concrete analysis of conditions in this country, and the complete unity and unanimity of the Party.

Cotton Bosses Holding Confab; MayCutWages

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30.—Cotton manufacturers from all parts of the country are assembled here for the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Plans for the lowering of production costs are being discussed. It is believed that a drive to lower wages will start nationally after the close of the conference.

Deny Citizenship to Worker; Opposed War

WENATCHEE, Wis., April 30.—Application by Leslie P. Dunning for American citizenship has been "dismissed without prejudice" by a federal examiner here because Dunning was a conscientious objector during the world war. Dunning was born in Canada.

Jail Sick Communist

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, April 30.—A report is being circulated here that the Communist Deputy Steiner, who was sentenced eight months in prison for a speech, has been seized and taken to jail although he is seriously sick. This has been done, it is pointed out, with the obvious connivance of the Chamber of Deputies.

ENLIST AT ONCE!

In the Biggest National Relief Campaign Ever Undertaken

by the

Workers of America

Read the Strike News

Miners Look to you for QUICK AID

On April 16, thousands of non-union coal diggers left the mines, determined not to return until they had joined the ranks of organized labor. "We want to look the world in the face as union men," they said.

* * *

Five hundred miners walked out of the Delmont mine in White Valley in a body one morning, closing it down completely.

Militant young coal diggers staged a memorable march upon the Export mine of the Westmoreland Coal company. Mounted state troopers, who were called by the operators, swooped down upon the picket line, slugging men, women and children. Three are still in the hospital.

Undaunted.

But the militant pickets appeared at the mine again that night, and the following morning. More tear gas bombs, more beatings! But the mine was forced to close down; the operators then tried to trick the strikers by calling them to a meeting to talk over terms. Not a man appeared. "We want to build a strong union first. We'll spread the strike until you are forced to sign one agreement for every miner in the country!" they declared.

These courageous miners are threatened with momentary eviction. Unless tents are furnished, they will be thrown out into the fields, into the roads, into the rain which has drenched Western Pennsylvania for the past weeks.

* *

Fifty-nine pickets who were arrested one morning refused to pay the fines imposed by company controlled judges. They stayed in jail until the sheriff was forced to release them from the overcrowded pen on their own recognizance. They are appealing to a higher court.

Funds are required for their legal expenses—for their freedom!

* *

Scab Mines Closing Down.

Scab mines are closing down. Encouraged by the spread of the strike in the non-union fields, striking miners of western Pennsylvania and Ohio who have not worked for more than thirteen months have renewed mass picketing with unprecedented enthusiasm. Thousands of strikebreakers are heeding their call.

At the same time famine is spreading through the strike fields. It is literally a life and death struggle!

* * *

Babies are born in the mining camps every day. But—no clothing, no soap, no disinfectant; no milk such as you would want to feed YOUR baby.

Your Money Will Save Lives!

Doctors refuse to attend confinement cases unless they are paid in advance.

* * *

Every day for the past month state troopers near Meadowlands, Pa., have been bombarding women pickets with tear gas bombs. But the women are back on the line again the next day.

Giving dollars, no matter how few you have, is better than breathing tear gas.

* * *

You Must Do Your Share!

Ten thousand striking miners are facing eviction. Rillton, Braxnell, Esco, White Valley, Curtiss, Houston, Lynn. These are the names of some of the towns in which eviction notices were served upon striking miners. The miners are undaunted.

But they and their families must be sheltered!

* * *

Hundreds of strikers everywhere—in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia—are being thrown in jail. Two fourteen-year-old girls in New Kensington are serving eight day terms for marching on the picket line.

Children in White Valley conducted a school strike because their janitor was fired for being connected with the strikers. Their school pickets are helping their parents at the mines, fighting at their side.

There is a part for all to play in the fight. Strike your blow for victory!

SMALLPOX, the dread disease that has wiped out whole communities, is spreading among the striking miners. The coal operators are doing nothing. Who will buy vaccine and pay for doctors!

* * *

One miner, penniless, shoes worn through, walked for miles through the valley spreading the strike call until his feet bled. Shall there be shoes for such men.

* * *

The unorganized miners are making a desperate attempt to organize. In West Virginia the Constam mine is closed down one hundred per cent. The Cressops mine is closed down one hundred per cent. Echopoint mine is closed down one hundred per cent. Elm Grove number one, ninety per cent out. Tridelphia, number one and two, are closed down seventy-five per cent. Everywhere the strike is spreading. Here 1,700 unorganized miners have joined the strike.

* * *

In Elm Grove a dozen families have already been evicted and thirteen hundred more have received eviction notices. They may be evicted shortly.

Mass Terror.

Arrests and clubbings find the miners unafraid. Since April 16, 158 strikers have been arrested in Ohio. In St. Clairsville alone, 77 men and women were arrested in one day.

In Pennsylvania more than 175 pickets and organizers were arrested during the same period of time. Yet the strikers are standing their ground.

* * *

Fifteen mines in the Kiski Valley are closed down one hundred per cent. But the company-owned newspaper reported that the strike was only "half-hearted." Four hundred "down-hearted" striking miners, their wives and children, walked ten miles in a teeming rain from Vandegrift to the Truxtall mine—the only mine in the valley still in operation.

* * *

Company guards, and the entire staff of superintendents were waiting at the gate, threatening arrests, broken heads, gas bombs. But the men broke through the line.

Even the conservative newspaper here is forced to admit that 4,500 miners are striking in this little valley.

Shall we stand by the miners who are fighting desperately for a union and a living wage! Shall we allow the coal operators to starve them into submission.

* * *

Rush your donation to the National Coal Miners Relief Committee so that we can send food and tents to the gallant fighters!

The Isabella mine in Fayette county is closed down; so is the Thompson number one and the Thompson number two nearby as well as the Chartiers mine in Greene county, the Pitt Gas mine, the Horner, Clarksville. The coal diggers walked out one hundred per cent. Seven hundred men left the Slickville mine after strikers from adjacent mines braved tear gas bombs, armed police, and clubbings from state troopers.

Twenty thousand unorganized miners answered the call of their brothers in union fields. The strike is spreading. Miners are pouring out of the non-union mines daily. Help make their strike a success! Feed their wives and children! Furnish tents! Rush your donation to the National Miners' Relief Committee! Help build the American labor movement! The strike must be won!

ORGANIZE RELIEF COMMITTEES

Is there a Miners' Relief Committee in your city? In your union? In your fraternal lodge? In your neighborhood? In your shop?

If not, THEN ORGANIZE! Affiliate it with the National Miners' Relief Committee. Write to us for information and instructions!

Listen Carefully—

Because it won't take long to tell this story and we know it will take you only half as long TO ACT!

If the miners lose the Labor Movement GOES DOWN. If they win the Labor Movement forges ahead to NEW VICTORIES.

The miners will win if coal production can be stopped. Coal production can be stopped if the scab mines can be closed down and if THE ORGANIZED MINERS STRIKE.

Already the western miners have responded to the call for a NATIONAL STRIKE to stop production. Already thousands of unorganized miners have downed tools. Already dozens of scab mines have been closed down by mass picketing. Already twice as many miners (250,000) are on strike today then a few weeks ago.

The policies advocated by our relief committee have helped fundamentally in broadening this strike. Every dollar ever sent us was INVESTED IN VICTORY FOR THE MINERS. But still more miners must strike if coal production is to stop, if the open shoppers are to be whipped. The 250,000 striking today must be turned into 500,000 tomorrow.

Help them strike and help them win!
Gather relief—that's your job!
MONEY FOR TENTS!
MONEY FOR DEFENSE!
MONEY FOR FOOD!
Money for Coal!
This will help turn the tide in favor of labor!

★ ★ ★

A new wave of enthusiasm and determination is permeating the mining areas. There's a new spirit TO WIN no matter what the odds, no matter what the cost.

The miners and their families are suffering privation, exposure, terrorization, starvation. Miners' families are standing in the rain in roads and fields in the low-lands and in the sleet and snow in the cold hills, HOMELESS!

Twenty-four hours after they strike they are thrown out of their homes.

Children are naked and ill. Mothers have no physician's attention while giving birth to children. And hunger everywhere.

The cossacks club and gas, day in, day out. Children, women and men lie in jail. Picket line leaders and strike organizers are mercilessly beaten.

★ ★ ★

Not another word need be said to you, we feel sure. You'll assume your place in this immense struggle and see it thru to victory. You'll get on the job this minute. You'll use the coupon below.

Help mobilize the workers of America for a crushing defeat to the coal operators, their courts, their police!
Enlist For Victory For The Coal Miners!

The **NATIONAL**

Miners Relief Committee

(Formerly Pennsylvania Ohio Miners Relief Committee)

611 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN BROPHY DUNCAN McDONALD JIM McLACHLAN
POWERS HAPGOOD, VINCENT KEMENOVICH,
ANTHONY MINERICH, JOHN J. WATT
ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, Relief Director.

(This advertisement has been paid for by a number of workers with the hope that all who read it will respond very generously.)

Strike Illustration by Ellis

Clubbing Illustration by Ellis

Relief Distribution Illustration by Ellis

Tents Tents Tents

MORE TENTS—EVER MORE TENTS AND FOOD

We need $200,000 for tents and food relief IMMEDIATELY for the striking unorganized miners. To collect this sum of money EVERY-ONE MUST HELP.

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SELL THEM EVERY DAY AND EVERYWHERE!

National Miners' Relief Committee
(Formerly Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee)
611 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO THE STRIKING MINERS:

Enlist me in the biggest national relief campaign ever undertaken. I am sending herewith the most money I can spare at this time to buy

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for the striking miners and their families. I will stand by them until they win no matter how long it takes.

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ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... STATE .....
AMOUNT ENCLOSED $.....

Tent Coupon Illustration by Ellis

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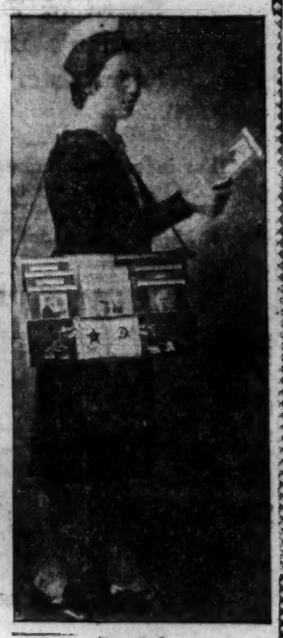

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Sub-Section 3C

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send May Day Greetings to the workingclass of the world. We raise the Red Flag of Solidarity and keep fighting for a speedy and successful Proletarian Revolution.

Workers of the World Unite!

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Long Live International May Day!

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Progressive Building Trades Worker New York

Greetings from

Section 8, Branch 2

New York City

Greetings from

Section 8, Branch 1F

New York City

STRIKERS' WIVES FORCED TO FIGHT OFF MAN IN JAIL

Bodies Bruised On Iron Cell Floor

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LANSING, Ohio, (By Mail.)—The Lansing, Ohio, women who were tricked into jail by the authorities were released today. Each had a story of cruelty and suffering that they had endured in the cramped conditions of the county jail.

The jail, originally meant to accommodate about thirty-five persons, housed over sixty women. Sleeping on the hard iron floor of the jail, the women were bruised and sore. Some of them still have red marks on their bodies from the rivets of the iron floor.

They told also of the attempted attack by Deputy Sherrif Furber, who, under the influence of liquor, opened the doors into the women's quarters and centered his attentions on one of the young women. The timely arrival of the jailer, who was aided by some of the other women in the place, kept him from any violence. He was hurried out of the women's quarters.

This incident should give the working people of the entire world an idea of how law and justice is administered in the courts and prisons of the land of the free and the home of the oppressed.

The heroic efforts and deeds of these wives and daughters of the striking miners of Belmont county deserves the praise of the entire working class. Although beaten and mistreated, the spirit of these women never died. They understood the situation as well as the men, and saw that if the working people of this country are going to get results in their demands for decent living conditions, they too must put their shoulders to the wheel and push this drive that will eventually bring the workers and producers a position of equality with the slave drivers and capitalists of this country.

SHARP.

MINERS IN NEED OF TENTS, FOOD

W[illegible]nd Children Suffer

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—"We're going to fight like hell and you've got to send us tents while we beat the operators"—is the talk brought in both by mail and by word of mouth to Pittsburgh from the unorganized fields of West Virginia.

"About houses, we don't have to be so particular in the Spring," writes a coal miner of Beech Bottom, Ohio. "We can do all right with tents. But get them here quick."

The [illegible]uarters of the National [illegible]f Committee (formerly [illegible]vania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee) at 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, is flooded with letters in many languages from both West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania unorganized territories, in which mine workers, some of whom do not sign their names, declare that they intend to show that they are as good Union men as any. The blight of John L. Lewis' treason to the unorganized miners in leaving them [illegible]f the settlement in 1922 is [illegible]t in many communications Fayette county, one of which [illegible] "It ain't us that is scabs. [illegible] John Lewis. We will show you that we can strike and we will [illegible] the heart of the organized min[illegible], give us a chance."

[illegible]rganized ot Asked to Join Union

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SAN DIEGO, Cal., (By Mail)—[illegible]e following incident, related to [illegible] by a fellow worker who at one [illegible] worked for Sidney Scott, a general contractor, is a good example of the incompetent officialdom of the American Federation of Labor.

Non-Union Men

While the laborers were working in the basement of a home being erected for P. Maiss, a union musician at 909 Suther Street, the business agent of the A. F. of L. local came to the job and asked Maiss why he did not hire union men. Maiss answered that he didn't know whether the workers were union men or not, but they were doing well enough to suit him. Furthermore, he said that he had not hired them, and that he would have to see Scott, the contractor.

To make a long story short and get to the important part of it, the business agent pleaded with the man that had charge of the job to discharge these men. He promised that he would supply union men who would do more work and better work than the present men were doing. Now, the business agent did not ask these men to join the union. That would have been the correct thing to do, for undoubtedly they would have joined the union.

It is time that the rank and file discharged these little, narrow, selfish-minded officials, who do their best for their own benefit and for the benefit of tiny cliques within the union, while in reality they are hitting their heads against the stone wall of the millions of unorganized men.

Socialist Plea for Funds Sent on Yellow Paper

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I received a very interesting letter this morning which, altho many others have received it, I should like to make a few remarks about. It is a letter from the Jewish Verband, formerly the Jewish Federation, the central body of the local socialist party, (Jewish Section). They are inaugurating a "One-Dollar Drive" to support the socialist party.

Reorganized Verband

You recall, no doubt, that when the left wing of the socialist party broke away to form the Workers (Communist) Party, the vast majority of the Federation quit the socialist party. The entire thing was then reorganized and the socialist Verband was brought into being. Now, in dire need of funds, (perhaps Hillquit has not as much money as he used to have.) they send forth an appeal.

The most peculiar thing about the letter is that it is printed on yellow paper and the return envelope is also yellow. How appropriate! That must have been Vladek's suggestion. Heaven bless the dear child! May he and the other guys in his clique live to see the application cards (if they still need them then) also on yellow paper, with the stars and stripes as emblem on top. Then they won't be fakers any more. They will openly proclaim that they are the misleaders that the Communist Party has said they are.

K. M.

$16 IS WAGE OF CAFE WORKERS

Men Hounded From Lunch to Job

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

The Ideal Cafeteria is located at Fourth Ave. and E. 23rd St. It is open day and night. About 25 workers are employed in this establishment. All of the workers work 12 hours per day.

The buss boys receive $16 per week, for a six day week. All other workers get low pay also.

The speed up system is in full force. You are not allowed to sit down and rest up even for one moment. You are supposed to get one half hour for lunch. They seldom get it. Most of the workers are forced to get back to work as soon as they finish their meal.

You mustn't eat too much food for a meal. If you do, you are told to eat less. These terrible conditions not only prevail in this restaurant, but in all non-union establishments. If you come a few minutes late, you lose your job.

Without a union the restaurant workers can never receive better treatment and more pay. Restaurant workers, your place is in the union. Join the Amalgamated Food Workers Union and help us to better our conditions on the job. By helping us you are at the same time helping yourself. Now is the time. It is never too late.

M. S. AND A. B. S.

MACHINE FORCES OUT 500 WORKERS

Iron Ore Miners Face Unemployment

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULTH, Minn., April 30.—Labor saving machinery is displacing men at a hitherto unprecedented rate. One iron ore machine now does the work previously done by 500 workers. A short time ago 20,000 men were employed in the iron ore mine of northern Minnesota. At the present time there are only 10,000 and before the end of the year the number will have diminished to perhaps 9,000 or 7,000.

Huge steam and electric shovels are doing the work of "hands." The largest shovel in operation weighs 350 tons and handles from eight to nine cubic yards of earth and ore at one time, a task which requires 500 men to perform.

Full time operation of the ore mines is due to begin at the beginning of May. The first vessels leave Lake Superior docks. Last year 52,500,000 tons of iron ore were mined in this district.

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We invite those who are not yet depositors with us to open accounts.

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Arranged Under the Auspices of

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The Venezuelan Labor Union, Philadelphia Club of New York, Philippine Federation, The Chinese Workers' Alliance, The Alliance to Support the Chinese Worker-Peasant Revolution, Chinese Students' Alliance, The Spanish Workers' Center.

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Greetings from

SUB-SECTION 3C

New York City

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3531E Umer bednaga (&Korobushka)
9088E Karie Glaski (& Lapti)
64000F Ey Uchnem & Moskwa (Hymns National)
20110F Russian Potpourri & Songs
20068F Polianushka & I was there
20069F On the Volga & She Stood in the Field
12053F Black Eyes; scene of the Volga Boatmen.
20070F "Bolshevik" Galop & Novaya zian—Waltz
59039F Liubov i Vesna—Vesna Preknasnaya—Waltz
59036 Poet & Peasant—Overture
59035 Light Cavalry—Overture
59045 Dream & Autumn—Charming Waltz
59038 Gold & Silver—Vienna Life
27025F Ukrainian Lyric Song—S. F. Sarmatiff, Comedian
20075F Diadka Loshad Zapringayet—Gibel Varyaga
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20081F Plesn Aresfants—Botinotchki
20084F Ach, Zatchem Eta Notch—Harmoshka
20085F Warshawianka—Pochoronnyj Marsh
Ech ty Doha, Moya Dolia
9054E Horod Nikolajev—Yablotchko—Ya tchachotkoyu stradayu
7316E Chudny miesiac—Letell kukushki
64000F Ey uchnem—Hymn Svobodnoy Rossii
20042F Ya chotchu Vam rasskazat—Tchubtchik kutcheriavy
20110F Popurri Iz Russkich Piesen—Part 1—2
7222E Dubinushka—Chorus of "Russian Isba"—Vniz po matushkie po Volgie

UKRAINIAN WORKERS' SONGS ON RECORDS

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Song by N. Dancsenko
27116 MINER FROM PENNSYLVANIA
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The Golden's Bridge Co-operative Farms

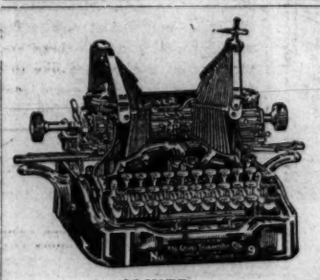
greet

The Daily Worker

Greetings to the Daily Worker on the occasion of the First of May. It is with a sense of gratification that we view the achievements of the Co-Operative Movement in the past year. It is due to the efforts of the Daily Worker and the rest of the Communist press that the Co-Operatives have succeeded in rallying large masses of workers to the movement.

Board of Directors,
Golden's Bridge Co-operative Farms Inc.

For information about the Golden's Bridge Co-Operative write to H. S. Weinblatt, 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx, N. Y., Apt. L 33, or S. Kuttner, Golden's Bridge, N. Y.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DAILY WORKER

33 FIRST STREET NEW YORK CITY

RGANIZE TWO MORE MILLS AT BIG GATHERING

Relief on Way, Diaz Tells Men

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 30. —Asserting that MacMahon and Batty, the officials of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, are preparing to sell out the strikers and their struggle by a peace pact with the textile mill bosses, Fred E. Beal, organizer of the Textile Mill Committeess, has called upon the strikers to unify their ranks and meet the treason of their "leaders" with a firm front and a militant spirit.

The speaker addressed a meeting of over 400 striking textile workers, gathered in the big South End headquarters of the Textile Mill Committees at South First St. and Potamska. More than one hundred new members joined the organization during the meeting.

Beal refused to be intimidated by the statement of the bosses that the Textile Mill Committees are "outsiders." "We are proud that they call us outsiders," he declared, "it means we are outside with the workers, not inside with the bosses."

William T. Murdoch, general secretary of the Textile Mill Committees, John Porter, organizer of the Wamsutta Mill, and Arthur Diaz, secretary of the Relief Committee, also addressed the men.

"The Workers International Relief will rally the workers all over the country to raise funds to keep us fighting," Diaz, who spoke in Portuguese, declared. He stated that a number of special organizers are coming to New Bedford to see that the local committee has the necessities of life for distribution to the striking textile workers.

After the general meeting, the workers of the Paige and Kilburn mills met to elect their executive committees and their representatives to the strike and relief committees.

* * *

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 30—Children of the striking textile workers have applied for permission to be organized into a club. Under the direction of Fred E. Beal, organizer of the Textile Mill Committees, the group is being formed.

* * *

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 30.—A dozen New Bedford cops have turned out here to tear down stickers advertising The DAILY WORKER on walls and telephone poles thruout the North and South Ends. Fifty young workers are alleged to have pasted the stickers.

EXPULSIONS BY LEWIS SPURNED

By a Mine Worker of Grassy Island Local 1672.

At our meeting on April 26 a letter was read by the secretary from the International Executive Board telling us that John L. Lewis and his henchmen expelled the members of our union and that they expelled one from our local, Stanley Dziengielewski.

Our president, Joseph Sheplika, who is a well-known bosses' henchman and who would do anything that the bosses tell him, even if the boss told him to dance he would do so, entertained a motion that one of the tools of the machine made to expel our Brother Stanley Dziengielewski. But the membership of the whole local union was on its feet immediately, raising hell, hollering:

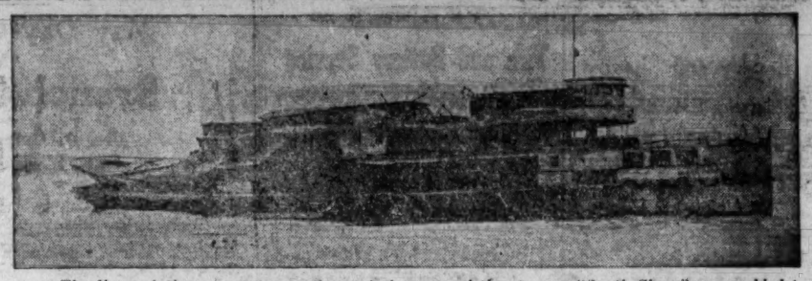
"Throw him out," "Hit him on the head with a chair," that is they were hollering against the chairman.

Then everything quieted down and the chair did not want to recognize Stanley Dziengielewski as he said that he was expelled. Immediately the meeting was thrown into an uproar again and the chair was forced to recognize Brother Dziengielewski.

Brother Dziengielewski then requested that the local union arrange a debate on the question of the Save-the-Union policy between himself and John L. Lewis, or any of his henchmen. Then the local union elected a committee of six to arrange a big special meeting of the local union and to proceed to invite John L. Lewis to come down, they entirely disregarded the expulsion of Brother Dziengielewski.

We miners must watch because President Joseph Sheplika is working hand in hand with John L. Lewis, Rinaldo Cappelini and the coal company and J.Pettigrew, company boss We brothers know what the Save-the-Union Committee stands for and who Stanley Dziengielewski is. We know that Stanley was expelled from the local union before and we know that the International Board was forced to readmit him to the local union. Now we must also see that the International Board takes him back and also we must not allow the president to pull any tricks over on us. If our president of the local union or any of his henchmen try to do this, we must throw them out of office. We must run our own local union.

Three Seamen Are Drowned When Steamer Tow Line Is Broken



The lives of three seamen, members of the crew of the steamer "South Shore" were added to the long list of victims sacrificed while on the job. The men were drowned when they tried to launch a lifeboat after the steamer broke its tow line in a wild gale as it was being towed from New York to Baltimore.

Workers Party Activities

Section 4 Attention!

All members of Section 4 should report to their respective headquarters today for participation in the May Day demonstration.

* * *

Spanish Fraction Meeting

The Spanish Fraction will hold its regular meeting tomorrow. All members are urged to be present as very important matters will be taken up for discussion.

* * *

May Day Tickets

Tickets for the May Day celebration at Madison Square Garden are now ready at the district office for distribution, and can also be obtained thru section organizers. Comrades who can dispose of tickets are urged to get them at once.

* * *

To Unit Organizers

Unit organizers should call for collection lists for the Workers Center Building fund at 26-28 Union Square or 108 E. 14th St.

* * *

Women's Councils.

At least two members from each council must be present at Madison Square Garden no later than 12 o'clock today to help decorate the women's section of the Garden.

* * *

Women's May Day Plans.

All members of the United Council of Workingclass Women are to meet at 50th St. near Eighth Ave. at 2 p.m. today in order that they may enter the celebration in a body.

* * *

Night Workers Take Notice!

The regular meeting of the Night Workers Branch will take place on MONDAY afternoon instead of Tuesday. Be sure and attend this meeting as preparations for May Day will be taken up.

* * *

Subsection 3C Meet.

An executive meeting of Subsection 3C will be held tomorrow at 6:30 p.m. at 101 W. 27th St.

* * *

Subsection 1D.

The International Branch of Subsection 1D will meet tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at 60 St. Marks Place.

* * *

The Upper Bronx Open Forum

The Upper Bronx Section, Young Workers League will hold an open forum Sunday at 8 p. m. at 1472 Boston Road. The subject will be "Youth in Politics." Dancing will follow.

Tipping Ferryboat Results In 3 Dead

Due to legal technicalities, the family of Montague C. Shepherd, who was drowned when washed overboard from the bow of the Staten Island ferryboat Bronx recently, is unable to collect the insurance, it was learned yesterday. This is a result of the Tammany Hall administration refusing to admit officially that any lives were lost.

In addition to Shepherd, the other victims of Tammany Hall carelessness are Nicholas Sylvestro and Anthony Doloi. None of the three bodies has been recovered. Two other passengers were washed overboard and were rescued by mem-

Washington Bakers Have Won Increase

WASHINGTON, April 30. — The 500 bakery wagon drivers organized in Local 38 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs have signed an agreement with several of the biggest baking firms. The new rate will be $40 weekly. The union originally demanded $42.50 in place of the old rate of $38 a week.

SEVEN-HOUR DAY IN MORE MILLS IN SOVIET UNION

Twenty More Factories May Be Affected

MOSCOW (By mail).—The textile syndicate is planning the introduction of seven-hour day in twenty more mills. Cotton and wool factories in the Moscow, Leningrad, Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Vladimir districts will be affected.

A report recently issued indicated that the seven-hour day has not only directly benefited the workers by a shorter working day, but has resulted in an increased output and a more effective utilization of machinery.

A three-shift system has been introduced with a seven-hour day.

Labor and Fraternal News

"Rebel Poets Night."

"Rebel Poets Night" will be held at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., tonight at 8:15. The program will be under the supervision of Anton Ramotka, director of the Labor Temple Poetry Forum.

* * *

Labor Unity Agents.

The May issue of Labor Unity is out. All Labor Unity agents call at the T. U. E. L. office and see Gusakoff.

* * *

Food Workers in May Day Meet.

Amalgamated Food Workers Union, Local 164, has called on its members to take part in the May Day demonstration today at Madison Square Garden.

* * *

Downtown L. L. D.

The annual entertainment and dance of th eDowntown International Labor Defense Branch will be held on Saturday evening, May 19th, at 35 E. 2nd St., corner 2nd Ave.

Telephone: Gramercy 3818.

Cafeteria Workers' Auxiliary of

WAITERS' & WAITRESSES' UNION LOCAL NO. 1

and Cooks' Union Local 719

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Louis Rifkin, Organizer.

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Membership Meeting

of the

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in the

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26-28 Union Square

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5123 12 in. 1.50 — **The Battle Symphony or Wellington's Victory at Vittoria** (L. van Beethoven) Part 1 and 2. Played by Dr. Weissman and the Orchestra of the State Opera House, Berlin.

5129 12 in. 1.50 — **Er der Herrlichste von allen** (Schumann) Emmy Bettendorf, Soprano with piano.
Du Ring an meinem Finger (Schumann) Emmy Bettendorff, Soprano with piano.

5130 12 in. 1.50 — **Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg** (Prize Song "Morgenlich leuchtend), Rich. Wagner. Carl Martin Oehman, Tenor with Orchestra.
Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg (Am stillen Herd zur Winterzeit) Carl Martin Oehman, Tenor with Orchestra.

5131 12 in. 1.50 — **Don Juan-Overture** (Mozart), Part 1 and 2. Dr. Weissman & the Orch. of the State Opera House, Berlin.

5127 12 in. 1.50 — **Aida** (Verdi), 2nd Act, 2nd Scene: "Gloria all' Egitto, ad Iside," Part 1 and 2. Berlin State Opera House Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Eduard Morike, Emmy Bettendorf, leading first soprano.

5128 12 in. 1.50 — **Cavalleria Rusticana** (Mascagni), "Regina coeli, laetare" (Easter Hymn), Part 1 and 2. Emmy Bettendorf, Soprano with Berlin State Opera Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Eduard Morike.

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MAY DAY EDITION

Daily Worker

IN FOUR SECTIONS
SECTION THREE

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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N. Y. IN BIG DRIVE FOR RED WORKERS CENTER

May Day, 1928, finds the militant workers of New York in the midst of one of the greatest tasks they have ever undertaken — the campaign to establish a Workers Center on Union Square. This Workers Center which is located at 26-28 Union Square, is to be the home of the revolutionary movement of New York City and vicinity, the conrete expression of the class aims and class activities of the workers.

In the Workers Center there will be gathered under one roof the leading organizations of the revolutionary movement of New York and some institutions of national scope. The building will become the home of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party, the editorial and business offices of The DAILY WORKER, The Workers School, the Young Workers League and the Young Pioneers of District 2, as well as Uj Elore, Hungarian Communist daily, the Cooperative Restaurant and the Workers Bookshop.

Centralize Activities

The need for such a centralizing building has long been felt. The Workers Party, the Workers School, the Young Workers League and the Pioneers at present occupy two floors of an old, dilapidated building on E. 14th St. The facilities here are worse than wretched and the general atmosphere is cheerless and uninviting. The Workers School, which has grown so rapidly since its establishment in 1924, finds itself particularly cramped. There are not enough rooms for all the classes, the auditorium is too small to hold the crowds that attend the forums and the school is now faced with the vision of being compelled to turn away hundreds of workers eager to be trained for the class struggle.

New Home of DAILY WORKER

The DAILY WORKER is functioning under even worse conditions in a inadequate building far away from the center of trade union and workingclass activities. In this building is also located the Ej Elore, the organ of the militant Hungarian workers.

Thus our forces have been scattered. We were not strong enough in the past, we had not grown sufficiently, our power was not felt as it is today. Now, wherever workers are exploited, wherever they are engaged in bitter struggles against the bosses and the betrayers, there Communists and the left wing are found. Shall we at this time, when the tasks of the revolutionary movement are greatest, paralyze our own strength, blunt the force of our blows merely because we lack a center that will permit us to organize our forces properly and to grow.

The workers of New York have already begun to give an answer to this question. Many were skeptical when the drive for $30,000 to purchase and finance the new Workers Center was launched. It was pointed out that at a time when so many workers are on strike or unemployed, when the left wing is engaged in a life and death struggle on so many fronts—the miners' union, the needle trades, the textile workers—at such a time a campaign to raise $30,000 among workers could never be successful.

But the workers are giving the lie to these skeptics and prophets of despair. The capacity of the working class for heroic sacrifice and self-denial is being once more displayed. Because we are engaged in so many bitter struggles, because the capitalists, in collaboration with the high-salaried fakers and traitors, are trying to crush us on so many fronts, are trying to make the workers docile subjects for greater and greater exploitation, we must have the Workers Center! We must have this stronghold of our class that we may be better able to fight our enemies.

And the workers have plunged into the campaign to raise $30,000 with real proletarian enthusiasm. Already a substantial part of that sum has been raised. Throughout New York City, New Jersey and in the outlaying sections of District 2, workers have during the past few weeks been busy gathering funds, canvassing their friends, their clubs and fraternal organizations, giving as much as they could out of their own pockets. And in a short while the Workers Center will belong to the militant workers of New York City and vicinity.

* * *

A few words concerning the building itself.

The $30,000 will not buy the Workers Center. But it will secure title to the building and permit the necessary alterations and improvements to be made. The rents will be sufficient to run the building and to gradually liquidate the mortgages without the workers ever being called on again for contributions. Eventually, too, all the organizations will be able to occupy the building rent free.

The Workers Center is a six-story and basement building. Next-door is already located the Freiheit, Communist daily in Jewish at 30 Union Square. The new building has a frontage of 50 feet on Union Square and a depth of 100 feet. The ground floor will be occupied by the Cooperative Restaurant conducted by "Proletcos" which has already become a center for militant workers. The restaurant will have two and a half times as much space in the new quarters as it has in its present quarters next door. One-half of the basement will also be occupied by "Proletcos" as locker and storage rooms.

The Workers School will occupy the entire fifth floor. Here the school will have nine classrooms, all larger than the present ones, an office, a library, a study room and a student council. At present the school has six classrooms, an office and a library. Six of the rooms in the new building will have sliding doors, enabling them to be converted into an auditorium seating between 500 and 600.

The Workers School, which in four years' time has grown from 55 students to 1,300, is now the largest Communist school outside the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and it is largest workers' school in the United States. In the new building the capacity of the school will be increased 100 per cent and a registration of 2,000 is expected for the fall. In addition, the sixth floor of the Workers Center, which is now occupied by a private tenant, will also become available for further expansion of the school.

Tentative plans call for all the departments of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers League and the Young Pioneers to be located on the second floor. Uj Elore will also be on this floor.

The editorial office of The DAILY WORKER will be on either the third or fourth floor, the business and circulation departments on the second floor. While the composing room will be on the third floor, and the press room will occupy one-half of the basement.

Big Improvements in DAILY WORKER

Many improvements are contemplated in The DAILY WORKER when it moves into the new building in order to make it a better and more powerful organ of the militant workers of this country. The size of the pages will be increased to the standard newspaper size, increasing from seven to eight columns, and a modern telegraph news service will supply the Daily with news from every part of the world, including the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Yet, with all these very substantial improvements in quality, there will be certain economies enabling the publication of our paper at the same or less expense.

The Board of Directors of the Workers Center consists of: Alexander Trachtenberg, chairman; William W. Weinstone, secretary; Joseph Brodsky, treasurer; Jack Stachel, Bert Miller, Harry Blake and Phil Aronberg, trustees, and P. Amron, manager.

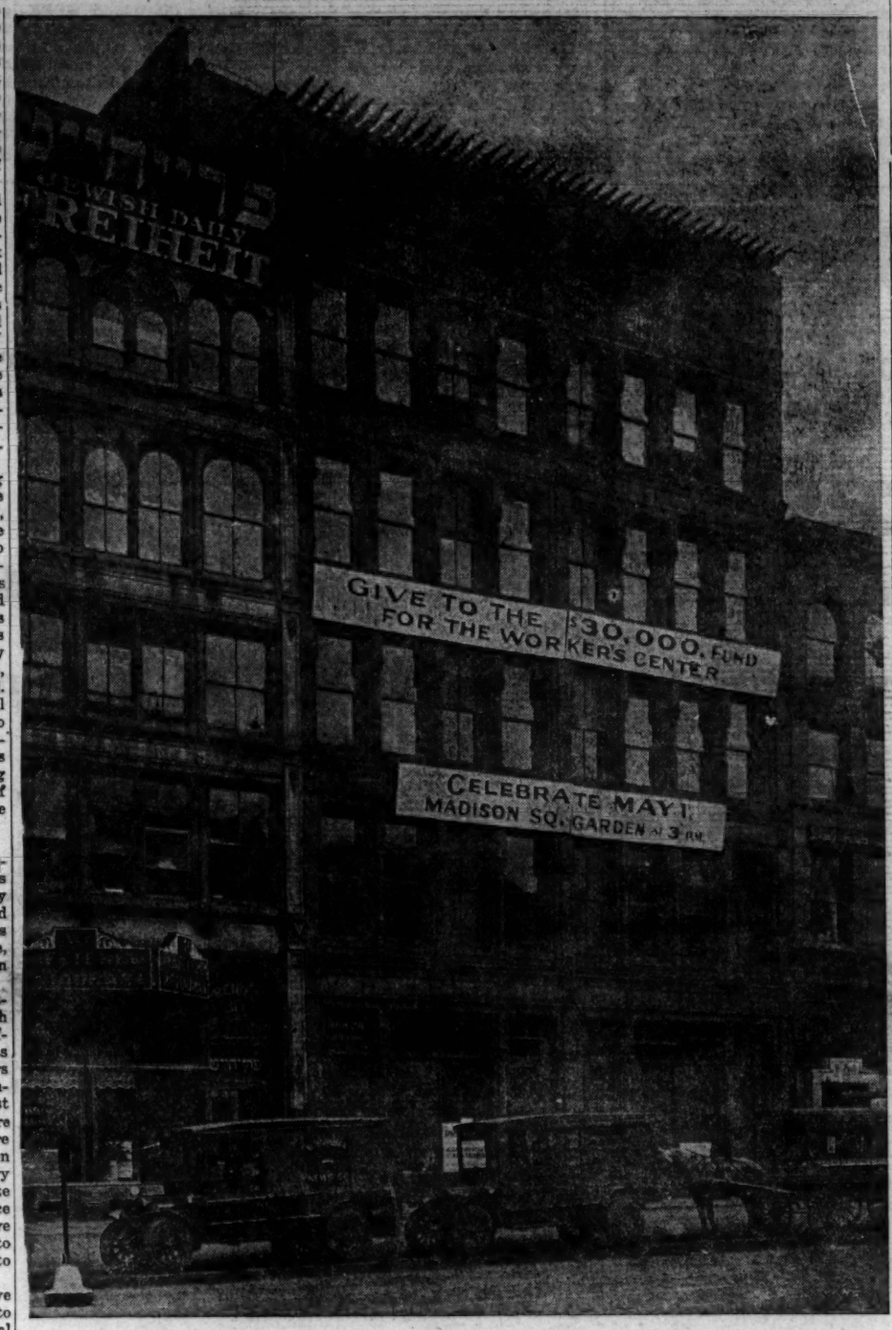
* * *

The Workers Center does not yet belong to the revolutionary movement. But as this May Day comes to the workers of New York, they have already taken a great step forward towards the acquisition of their center and are steadily pushing forward.

This is the first May Day since the murder by the capitalist class of Sacco Vanzetti, the first May Day since Union Square shook with the mighty voice of thousands of workers lifted up in anger and protest. It seems fitting that in this center of the best traditions of the labor movement of New York, should be located this institution which is an expression of the living, indestructible power of the workers.

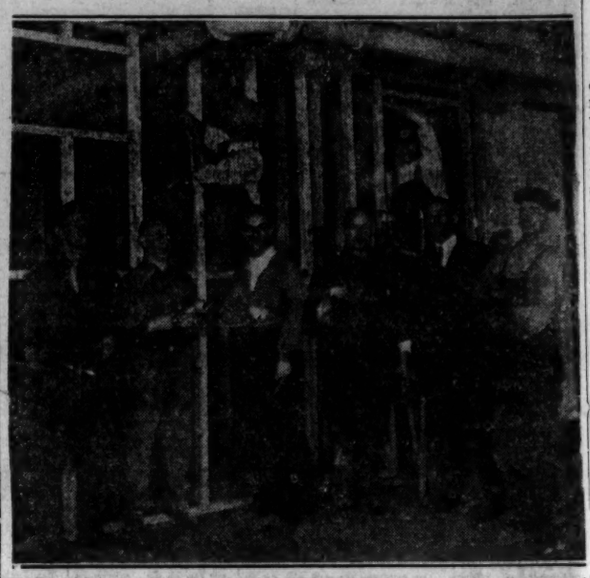
Forward to secure the Workers Center for the revolutionary workers of New York!

New Workers' Center Will Be Home of N. Y. Revolutionary Movement



In a short time this six-story building, at 26-28 Union Square, will be the headquarters of Communist activity in New York City. It will house The DAILY WORKER, the Workers (Communist) Party, Dist. 2, Workers School, Uj Elore, Hungarian Communist daily, Young Workers League and Young Pioneers. The campaign for $30,000 necessary to take title to the building was extended to May 15 at the gala banquet celebrating the official opening last Friday night. On the left is "The Freiheit," Jewish organ of the Workers (Communist) Party. On the right is the "Amerikai Magyar Nepszava," Hungarian fascist newspaper, which organized the recent visit of the white guard representatives of the bloody Horthy regime. The home of the red DAILY WORKER and the Hungarian Communist daily, Uj Elore, towers above their fascist rival newspaper next door.

Workers' School to Have New Home



From 55 students in 1924, the Workers' School, under the direction of Bertram D. Wolfe, has grown until it now has over 1,300 students. The school will occupy the fifth and sixth floors at the new Workers' Center. Photo shows rank and file volunteer workers building walls dividing the various class rooms.

New Party Unit In Vineland

A new organization of the Workers (Communist) Party has been formed in Vineland, N. J., only last week. Along with industrial workers in the big glass factories in Vineland, 7 farmers joined the Party. This is a sign of the growing strength of the district, which can be seen in other towns of the district. Thus, in the city of Chester, the Party membership has almost doubled in the last 2 months. The present crisis in industry is making the masses more responsive to the leadership of our Party. It shows also that the farmers, not only of the middle west, but also the eastern farmers are beginning to feel more keenly than ever the price-cutting lash of the monopolist buyers of their crops.

The small farmers are being robbed mercilessly. They have these alternatives: they can sell their crop to the agency at the railroad station, or to the New York agency, or not at all. Sending it to the New York agency is sometimes worse than not selling it at all. One of the farmers sent two barrels of potatoes to the New York selling agency, and received 53 cents by check for it. This was about one-half of the cost of his barrels and freight. Another one had about the same luck—getting $2.40 for ten bushels of potatoes. Still another farmer got back only a bill for freight.

With conditions like this, the farmers are organizing. For the first time, with the organization of a Party nucleus in this section, hundreds of copies of The DAILY WORKER and the United Farmer will be distributed amongst the masses of small farmers.

We call upon all readers of the Party press in the Vineland to support this new unit in its work, to join the Party, and help the Workers (Communist) Party take leadership of the masses of workers and poor farmers in this part of New Jersey.

The Frame-Up in Woodlawn

The case of Peter Muselin, Milan Resetar, and Tom Zema is now on its way up to the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania. Readers of The Daily Worker will recall that this is the case of a group of workers arrested in Woodlawn, Pa. at the instance of the Jones and Laughlin Steel company, located in Woodlawn and Pittsburg. In the trial in the lower court in Beaver county before a hand picked jury and servile judge of the Steel company, four of the workers were held on a charge of sedition.

I. L. D. Protects Workers

In the recent review of the case by the superior court no evidence was found on which to hold Steve Brattich, one of the defendants who had been sentenced to two and one half years in the Allegheny County Work House. Yet the tool of the Woodlawn steel company had not only held him but had already sentenced Brattich to two and one half years in the Work House.

Steve Brattich has been freed thru the fight of the International Labor Defense. It now remains for the workers thru their solidarity to free Muselin, Resetar and Zima, the other defendants in the now celebrated Woodlaw case.

A Decisive Test

In this case the right of the Workers Party to function in the open, and as a legal party is at stake. If the sentence of the Beaver county court is upheld by the superior and supreme courts of the state and the United States where we must take it next if the supreme court of the state confirms the judgment of the lower courts, then the right of the Workers Party to function openly is wiped out and we are driven underground.

In this fight the International Labor Defense is playing an important role.

—W. J. White.

May Day, 1928 Records Achievements of Workers (Communist) Party in New York

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE

May Day is the day for drawing a balance sheet for the year of the victories and defeats of the working class in its struggle against its oppressors. On this day the Communists review their work for the year, to note their progress and shortcomings and to gird themselves for greater efforts to realize the needs of the working class.

The Party in New York since last May Day has been involved in great struggles. In the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations and political strikes affecting tens of thousands of workers the Party was the heart of the united front that was established in New York City which drew in workers who had been apathetic and indifferent before into the militant struggle of Labor.

In the battle of the needle trades which has been going on for eighteen months the left wing has been able to withstand the assaults of the capitalists and the bureaucracy and remains undaunted and stands out as the only power that can re-establish a union in the industry.

A widespread campaign for the relief of the miners has been conducted in all sections of the city. The New York workers, while they have had many demands made upon them for the support of the needle trades workers and for other important activities of the revolutionary movement, have responded wholeheartedly to the call of the "Save the Union Committee" and of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Miners Relief Committee. The members of the Workers (Communist) Party have been the most active in this campaign and are largely responsible for the success of the drive for relief. The Party also responded instantly to the support of the Colorado miners when it led demonstrations in Wall Street and in Union Square against the murder of the Colorado miners.

Building Home of N. Y. Revolutionary Workers

The six floors of the new Workers' Center are being rapidly prepared for occupation by the chief Communist Party institutions. Photo shows workers rushing completion of the alterations necessary.

The traction workers likewise had the support of the Party directly and indirectly. The Party was the only force that showed the traction workers the way out of company-unionism, low wages and long hours. But with the betrayals by Coleman and company, the brutality of the Walker machine and the terrorization and tyranny of the traction barons it did not succeed in breaking ground sufficiently to organize these workers. The lessons of the past two years of A. F. of L. manoeuvers have demonstrated that the only hope for the traction slaves lies in the program of the left wing and the Communists.

The activities of the Party in New York City have culminated in the establishment of the Workers Center, which is the fruit of its mass work as well as its intense internal organization activities. It is the expression of the steady growth and influence of the Communist Party among the working class, of its activities in the trade unions and in other labor organizations. This achievement can be properly estimated only when it is borne in mind that labor is on the defensive under the attack of the big business interests. Te Communists in the establishment of the Workers Center show the daring and courage that characterize the Party in this confident move forward to establish greater organization to be able better to serve the interests of the working class.

But while we note our progress, at the same time we must take stock of the shortcomings of our movement. We have not yet reached out to the workers on the waterfront, the shoe workers, the food workers. Tens of thousands of these workers in New York City are unorganized, demoralized by low wages, long hours and the bitter slavery of the big trusts. Our daily work, intensive as it is, has not yet the quality which Communist work must have in order to bring the greatest results. In our trade union work we are learning to increase our activity but not yet to the extent that is necessary if we are to win the organized labor movement to our policies and program. Our trade union fractions do not meet regularly enough nor do they take all steps necessary to establish a left wing within the trade unions. In some instances we find errors are made in the united fronts (as in the case of the Amalgamated) because the program of the left wing is not clear-cut enough and because the face of the left wing is not demonstrated sufficiently before the masses.

Spread Communism

Our literature work, while constantly growing, still is not as extensive as is necessary. In New York, as in the country as a whole, there is an urgent need for spreading the fundamental principles of our Party in the campaign to win the workers over to our full program. Campaigns for immediate needs of the masses without the carrying on at the same time of extensive propaganda for our fundamental program are insufficient for building soundly the foundations of a mass Communist party. More attention to our mass work and at the same time more attention to our Party organization itself are necessary for our Party to grow and win the masses of workers to the banner of Communism.

On May Day, 1928 the working class finds itself in the midst of an economic depression and in the grip of increasing political reaction. The workers are showing in the case of the miners, textile and needle trades that they will fight against having the burdens of this depression thrown upon their shoulders. In order that they may fight and defeat the campaign of the employers for low wages and for destruction of the unions our Party must grow stronger, its membership larger and still more Bolshevist and rounded out with a complete understanding of the policies and tactics of the Communist Party.

The spirit of May Day for the working class is the spirit of class struggle. On May Day 1928 our Party in New York pledges itself to carry the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism with increased energy and more and more victories against the imperialist masters of America.

Decorating for the Successful "Red Banquet"

The gala opening of the new Workers' Center, 26-28 Union Square, held last Friday, was one of the most enthusiastic affairs in the history of the New York Labor movement. While it was possible to accommodate only 600 at the banquet, about 1,300 workers were present. Photo shows volunteer workers decorating the second floor of the Center where the banquet was held.

CAPITALIST NEWSPAPERS IN UNITED FRONT WITH THE BOSSES

By HARRY BLAKE.

There are printed in the United States 2,280 daily newspapers in the English language. The combined circulation is over 38 million. Every one of these newspapers upholds the capitalist system. Every one of these newspapers preaches a capitalist ideology. Every one of these newspapers pours the venom of its poison into the minds of millions of workers daily.

The income of these capitalist newspapers in 1925 was a grand total of $892,000,000. Of this income over $661,000,000 came from advertisers. Thus, over three-fourths of the income of the newspapers in America comes from the powerful money interests. The bankers, manufacturers and landlords SUPPORT the capitalist newspapers in the United States.

No Free Press in U. S.

The answer is obvious. The business interests of America speak through the medium of their daily newspapers to millions of workers. When one stops to consider that the capitalists of America in addition to owning newspapers own and control thousands of magazines, book publishing concerns, the theatres, the pulpits, schools and colleges and halls, the LIE is given to the concept of freedom of the press; or freedom of speech in the U. S. The capitalist class supports the newspapers. The newspapers support the capitalist class.

One Workers' Daily.

In contrast to this glaring fact only ONE newspaper in America speaks solely and only for the working class, The DAILY WORKER. There are 2,280 newspapers of the capitalist class against one newspaper of the working class.

The hurculean task of the DAILY WORKER therefore is obvious. What a tremendous responsibility; what a glorious challenge. Our road is a hard one but not an impossible one. Why? Precisely because the DAILY WORKER is the only paper that speaks for the militant working class of America.

The DAILY WORKER thereby becomes the instrument of the struggles and aspirations of the workers. The DAILY WORKER is the instrument of the inarticulate masses whose voices are shut off by the capitalist control of newspaperdom. Freedom of speech? Yes, for the capitalist class. No, for the working class. The DAILY WORKER is the instrument of expression of the struggles of the working class. The DAILY WORKER is the articulate voice of revolt and revolutionary action of the masses.

Workers' Struggles

On many fronts the workers of America are in conflict with the forces of reaction. (Miners, Textile, Mooney and Billings, needle trades, etc.) Large sections of the working class are resisting the attempts of the capitalists to cut wages, increase hours, smash the unions. Large sections of workers are fighting against their reactionary leaders who are attempting to devitalize the trade unions and join with the bosses to mislead the rebellious workers. In one solid phalanx the Mellons and Coolidges, the Wells and Sigmans, the Lewises and Beckermans, the Times and Forwards are all united in one objective. Peace with the capitalists. War on the Communists. Why?

Because the DAILY WORKER as the instrument of the workers in revolt, leads and gives expression to these workers. There has not been a single struggle of major importance of the workers against their masters that the DAILY WORKER has not been found fighting side by side with these workers. In every conflict of the trade unions against their corrupt leadership the DAILY WORKER has helped to expose these traitorous leaders and class collaborationists. A united front of the capitalist class and capitalist press against the united front of the working class and the DAILY WORKER. The line-up is clear—Peace with Capitalists—War on the Communists.

Militants Need Daily Worker.

It would be a great and fatal blow to these struggling workers if the DAILY WORKER could not be brought to them. These honest and militant fighters have known how to appreciate the DAILY WORKER. Witness the hundreds and hundreds of requests that are pouring into the DAILY WORKER office for the paper from the striking miners and striking textile workers. In these battles of the working class the DAILY WORKER has been on the firing line with them day after day giving leadership and expression to their struggles. These workers have seen the "impartial news" of the capitalist newspapers. They have seen the upholders of "democracy" in action. They have experienced the leadership of the collaborationists; in contrast to this they have also seen the DAILY WORKER. Their answer is "Send us the DAILY WORKER."

The DAILY WORKER is an instrument of organizational and political growth. It is the means of consolidating this fighting spirit organizationally and politically. The larger the number of workers who come in contact with the militancy and revolutionary message of the DAILY WORKER the greater the influence of the Communist ideology; the stronger the organization of the Workers (Communist) Party.

To the members of our Party this presents a major problem. The other day the writer asked a comrade to go on the road selling subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER. "I prefer to do party work," answered this comrade. Such an answer indicates a lack of understanding on the part of many comrades of the role of the DAILY WORKER. What more important party work can there be than getting in contact with workers, fighting for them and with them, building the paper and thereby strengthening the Party? Long live the international solidarity of the working class! Long live the Workers (Communist) Party! Long live the DAILY WORKER!

Candidates Ignore the Negro

CHICAGO, April 30. — Would-be presidential candidates of capitalist parties are equally adept at sidestepping embarrassing questions, it is revealed by the American Negro Press, a distributor of news to more than 112 Negro newspapers. More than a month ago the American Negro Press sent a questionnaire to a selected list of presidential candidates, asking for their stand on various aspects of the Negro problem. The questionnaire has thus far been ignored by all of them.

The list of candidates included Herbert Hoover, Senator Charles Curtis, Senator James Watson, ex-Governor of Illinois Frank O. Lowden, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York and Governor Albert Ritchie of Maryland. The first four are republicans, the last three democrats.

The candidates were asked to state their position on a national anti-lynching law, Negro segregation and discrimination, disfranchisement of Negroes and several other questions.

It will be noted that among those who found it expedient to ignore this questionnaire was the "friend of the people," Tammany Al Smith.

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on May First
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Greetings
to the
DAILY WORKER
from the
T.U.E.L. Group of Local 2, I. L. G. W. U.
New York City

We greet the First of May as an expression of International solidarity of the workers all over the world
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For the first time, after nine months of existence, greets the workers on the 1st of May.

We are celebrating the first of May, and are closing our Restaurant at 30 Union Square for May Day to give our workers the opportunity to participate in the celebration.

In the short time of our existence we have succeeded beyond all expectations. We are proud to announce that we have to double our seating capacity.

We are fortunate in securing the ground floor of the Workers' Center at 26-28 Union Square and we will establish there a most modern cafeteria, which the workers of New York will be proud of.

Help us build the Cooperative Enterprises and the Workers Cooperative Movement.

JOIN THE

"PROLETCOS"

Greetings from the

Harlem Progressive Youth

143 East 103rd St.

New York City

The Boro Park Jewish Workers Club

extends May 1st greetings and pledges undivided support to the Workers' Cause.

Long Live Proletarian Solidarity!
Long Live Soviet Russia!
Down with American Imperialism!

L. PLOTKIN, Org.
P. BRODER, Fin. Sec'y.
B. BRODER, Rec. Sec'y.
A. SHEIN, Exec. Member.

Greetings from

Czechoslovak Workers Council

347 East 72nd St.

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Meets every Tuesday in Room 18, Labor Temple.

243 East 84th St.

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Greetings from

followers of Nature Hiking Club

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Greetings from the

Finnish Workers Society

INWOOD, L. I., N. Y.

Greetings from the

Slovak Workers Society Branch 1

New York City

Greetings from the

Workingmen's Sick Benevolent and Educational Federation

350 EAST 81ST ST.
NEW YORK CITY

Greetings from the

Hungarian Workers' Home Society

350 East 81st St.

New York City

Greetings from

BATH BEACH WORKERS CULTURE CLUB

1940 Benson Ave.

We are all with the Daily Worker!

May Day Greetings

from the

Hungarian Dramatic Club

350 East 81st St.
New York City

Greetings from the

United Workers Center

New York City

Greetings from

Comrade Frances Pilat

330 East 79th St.

New York City

May Day Greetings to the Workers of the World from The Yugoslav Workers Educational and Dramatic Club of New York

347 E. 72nd St.
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Greetings

M. Monkofsky

May Day Greetings

to the American Working-class and to the oppressed Latin-American Workers

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1538 Madison Ave.
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May Day Greetings

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Greetings from

OFFICE STAFF

of the

UNITED WORKERS COOPERATIVE ASS'N

E. Wattenberg
D. Rosenberg
B. Fenster
P. Berg
Fr. Rochman

The Workingmen's Sick Benevolent & Education Federation, Branch 29

Send Greetings to Our Daily Worker on May First

New York City

May Day Greetings from DIE NATURFREUNDE

243 E. 84th St.
New York, N. Y.

The Bronx Jewish Workers Club

Joins with the Workers of the World in hailing MAY FIRST the Proletarian holiday Long Live the Proletarian Revolution!

May Day Greetings

from the

Torristen Verein die Naturfreunde

Muller	Danielsson	Mary
Kauckr	Glatzl	Halmel
Wagner	Gruborf	Loy
Boelke	Miller	Stern
Schmucker	Heimbrechs	Schatz
Geoye	H. E.	Reitmeier

Greetings from

John Hedbavny

Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Greetings from

Japanese Workers Association

New York City

TO THE FIRST OF MAY

We demonstrate our solidarity with the workers of the world.

Fight on without a compromise. We join in the chorus to fight our enemies in the daily struggle of the workingclass to the final end.

Freiheit Gezang Verein New York—Paterson

Greetings from the

Czechoslovak Workers' Home

347 East 72nd St.

New York City

May Day Greetings

Slovak Workers' Society Branch 3

347 East 72nd St.
New York City

May Day Greetings

from

Workingmen's Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation Br. 2

350 E. 81st St.,
New York, N. Y.

Greetings

to the only militant Workers Daily

from the

Bath Beach Workers' Culture Club

1940 Benson Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Every Friday

Greetings from

Section 5, Branch 4

New York City

MAY DAY EDITION

Daily Worker

IN FOUR SECTIONS
SECTION FOUR

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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PATERSON DELIGHTS IN BLUES, WORKERS SEE RED

Paterson, once known as the city of reds, the home of anarchists who talked a lot but who never harmed a hair on any one's head, has today become infamous as the city of the blues.

Blue laws, blue uniformed cops, syncopated blues and many blues of other brands. From the list one should not omit our "Labor Leaders" and the remnants of the "Anarchists" who became suddenly blue and melancholy when approached on problems materially affecting the silk workers.

Despite the record of the heroic struggles of the Paterson silk workers for a decent wage, shorter hours, against the speed-up and the multiple loom system, working conditions today are worse than those preceeding the famous strike of 1913. The conditions vitally affecting the life of the workers as well as the labor organizations operating among them, have not changed in the least. The development of the silk industry brought on many changes which added to the complexity of the issues. Those changes brought on the struggles which broke in 1913 and later led to the strike of 1924.

"Rip In Silk Industry."

In 1913 the silk workers revolted against the introduction of the multiple loom system and caused what Bill Haywood termed "a Rip in the Silk Industry." The most characteristic fact of the 1913 strike was that a mere handful of determined members of the I. W. W., full of vigor and confidence in the mass of workers as well as in themselves, carried on a struggle almost unequalled for courage and militancy.

The reason, however, that the strike did not accomplish its objective was due mainly to the wrongly applied I. W. W. slogan "one for all and all for one," the interference and brutality of the police coupled with the downright betrayal of the United Textile Workers' leaders. Not withstanding the terrific forces against the strike, the workers succeeded in stemming the tide of the universal introduction of the multiple loom system.

Following the strike, a period of recession set in, for the silk workers unions. The patented medicines of these leaders did not bring about organization among the silk workers and much less improve working conditions. While these organizations were contending for a place in the sun, the silk industry began to face westward and northward, towards New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, etc. The industry expanded while the unions shrunk.

In 1916, hardly three years had gone after the 1913 struggle, the workers, still imbued with the spirit of revolt and acting only through the medium of a conference, composed of the few little remaining unions and some fraternal organizations, proclaimed the 9-hour day.

The victory of the 9-hour day did not stimulate the then existing organizations to activity and it was not until 1919, when through the boom caused by the war in the silk industry that the 8-hour day—44-hour work week—was won, even though the United Textile Workers leaders and their chosen friends fought against it.

Associated Is Born.

When the leaders forced upon their membership an infamous decision on the question of the 44-hour work week, purporting to have been handed down by the war labor board, the Associated Silk Workers was born, wrapping itself in a cloak, labeled "industrial unionism," and at once claimed jurisdiction over the territory covered by the U. T. W. in Paterson. The same year also witnessed the birth of still another organization, industrial in form and national in scope, the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. The aim of this organization was to embrace all independent unions into its fold and to eliminate from the field the United Textile Workers craft locals. It struggled with the task by arranging conferences with the existing independent unions in the textile field for the purpose of establishing a unified force against the U. T. W. It is on record that the Associated Silk Workers set the pace for breaking away from the conferences when it put the per capita tax above unity, though its objective also was to eliminate the U. T. W. from the field.

Downward Trend.

With no results from the so-called unity attempts these dual independent unions began a downward journey. War-time prosperity came to an end; industry depression set in, with the silk industry suffering heavily.

Since the beginning of the policy of working within the existing unions there has occurred a sharp and changing ideology among the left wing masses in the unions. Even tho internal strife was not manifested in the independent isolated Paterson Associated Silk Workers Union, to the extent that it was shown in the A. F. of L. unions, it did not escape the issues of Amalgamation, Organization of the Unorganized, Spreading Organization to other silk centers, education of its membership on industrial lines and away from the craft ideology, etc.

The treatment accorded these and other vital problems by the Associated and the resultant conditions in the industry can best be judged from the closing chapters of the 1924 strike, which it conducted to check the multiple loom system and for the other demands it had advanced. When the Associated, after a prolonged strike realized that a large number of shops had slipped out of its control, its officials did not make any attempt to cope with the new situation by methods of organization but instead allowed the organization to keep on debating the question of whether victims of the 3 and 4 loom system were worthy of organization. This "official" debate lasted long enough to make possible the stampede. Silence on the part of the officials gave stimulous and expressed assent to the action taken which disgusted and disgruntled the mass of workers and caused them to leave the union in great multitudes.

Workers Deserted by Officials.

The U. T. W. having no jurisdiction over the Broad silk fields by virtue of having no craft locals and with no other competitor-union in Paterson, the workers deserted, and left to shift for themselves, fell under the complete mercies of the bosses' whims. This afforded the bosses an opportunity firmly to establish the multiple loom system, to lengthen the hours of work, unmercifully to slash wages and thereby to create the general conditions under which every craft of the silk industry now suffers. Even the other trades in the city did not escape the pace set by the silk industry. This state of affairs is still the order of the day, and is becoming worse.

Fortunately there is a group of militants, members of the Associated who have not become affected with the "blues." On the contrary they have taken to red-blooded activity and were instrumental in creating what is now known as the 8-hour day conference. This is composed of the Associated, craft locals of the U. T. W. and several fraternal organizations. Its purpose is what the name implies. It has been in existence for almost a year and had not the U. T. W. officials systematically carried on a campaign of sabotage against the conference it would now be nearer to the realization of its aims. From its inception, the conference has had to embark upon a policy of "go easy" due mainly to the various shades of opinions. When all the applied "easy" methods failed to bring about the 8-hour day; it came to the conclusion that "the only method by which the 8-hour day can be re-established is thru a general strike."

General Strike.

That the general strike question is closely connected with amalgamation of silk unions goes without saying. It remains to be seen how the amalgamation question will be treated by the associated and the U. T. W. since the question was openly broached in the 8-hour day conference sessions and such a unity conference has been arranged. From past experiences in such matters it would be well for the workers not to pin too much faith in the outcome of the conference for unity unless they become the driving force behind it. The non-confidence in the masses of the Associated officials and leadership is responsible for putting the skids on to an organization campaign it was supposed to have undertaken. Its abibi is that pending the action of the unity conference it must continue to do what it has done in the last three years—NOTHING. By so doing it will run true to its paved track of economy. Economy on space for headquarters, saving on expense of the cost for such a campaign, and saving the energy of its staff of officials and at the same time keep intact its accumulated "big" treasury. They do not realize that a large treasury without a membership is like a large body without a soul.

The working conditions of the Paterson silk workers are in no way different from those of the textile workers thruout the country. The same problems of no organization, wage cuts, long hours, speed-up which are facing the New Bedford strikers against which they revolted, are facing the Paterson silk workers also. The objective conditions in the silk trade and among the workers of Paterson have become ripe and if the stifling policies of the union leaders are continued the results of this will be a newly created driving force that will sweep them from their present positions.

The immediate task of the Paterson silk workers must be:

1. To create a new militant rank and file leadership.
2. Organization of shop committees which shall be responsible for organization of the unorganized in their respective territories.
3. Forcing a true and genuine amalgamation of the existing unions into one militant industrial union.
4. Spreading organization to other silk centers.
5. Linking up with the general textile movement.
6. Proper steps to be taken for the formation of a Labor Party.
7. Organize the unemployed councils and affiliate them with the national movement of the unemployed.
8. Immediate action be taken to re-establish the 8-hour day, a corresponding increase in wages and recognition of the union.

"MARCH OF THE MINE BATTALIONS" — **By Jacob Burck**

Soldiers of the mine pits! Marching in serried ranks in a rising revolt against the slavery of coal feudalism! Victory on the picket line!

Class Collaboration or Class Struggle

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

May Day was born in gigantic struggles of the American working class. The nation-wide strikes of May 1st, 1886, were the culmination of a period of gigantic struggles that seemed to promise to put the American working class well up in the vanguard of the world proletariat. The inspiration of this great struggle and of the heroic martyrdom of the Haymarket victims, caused the working class of Europe and of the entire world to convert May Day into International Labor Day.

Since the American working class celebrated its first May Day, there has been a colossal expansion of American capitalism. Trusts which were only in the process of birth have become all-powerful and they and the still more powerful banks have become completely dominant in American political life. The development of imperialism and the swift ascent of the American ruling class to a commanding position of world empire have resulted in a great split in the American working class—a systematic corruption and bribing of the bureaucracy and large sections of privileged workers. This has brought with it divisions in the ranks of the working class which leave the vast mass of the workers unorganized. It has brought with it the development of the theories and practice of class collaboration, and even a rival labor day—class-collaboration labor day—which comes in September. The official leadership of the American Federation of Labor has abandoned May Day, just as it has abandoned the class struggle of which it is the symbol.

Forty-two years after the historic struggles of 1886, the fruits of class collaboration and class betrayal show themselves only too clearly. The basic unions that formed the backbone of the organized labor movement are in ruins, or under an attack that threatens to destroy them. The bulk of the American working class is organized. In structure, in policies, in tactics, in viewpoint, in strength—in every respect—the existing unions are inadequate to cope with the tremendous power of the huge monopolies that dominate industry.

In place of becoming "more democratic," in place of growing into "industry democracy," in place of peacefully evolving into socialism as the reformists and class collaborationists have tried to tell us, American capitalism has grown into a powerful financial oligarchy, that exploits the workers and poor farmers, that destroys the petty bourgeoisie, that dominates industry and government, that crushes with its iron heel the colonial peoples, that supports fascist dictatorship in all quarters of the globe.

The A. F. of L. bureaucracy has made an open confession of bankruptcy, pleading with big business to accept its officials to "manage" the workers and to "maintain peace" in industry.

The "heroic" liberals who were going to "bust the trusts" have passed into oblivion or have become the official minstrels to sing the praise of these same trusts. The socialist party, which was going to reform capitalism out of existence, has reformed itself out of existence. The label is still there, but with the class struggle abandoned and no mission left but the dirty task of showing the capitalists and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy how to fight the "Reds," the socialist party is deader even than pre-war trust-busting.

Yet never was there greater need of class struggle, of powerful weapons of struggle, than on this May Day, 1928. American capitalism, concerning which so many illusions were deliberately fostered by the liberal and socialist "theoreticians" is showing itself in all its viciousness. American "prosperity" has brought unemployment in its train, and that working class which the reformists were flattering as "the best off in the world" proves to be the worst off of any of the industrially advanced countries, because America alone has no insurance for its unemployed workers.

American democracy has shown itself nakedly as a financial oligarchy, as an open and brutal dictatorship of Wall Street, over the masses of American workers, and much of the rest of the world. That "pacifistic" government which entered into the world war "to end all wars" is openly preparing for a new imperialist war that will be far more terrible than the last. Unemployment, war, union-smashing, injunction government, wholesale arrests, break-up of picket lines, open dictatorship by Wall Street—such is the face that American capitalism presents to us today. And it is with this capitalism that the socialists and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy would have us "cooperate." These conditions cry aloud for a strengthening of the working class, for the building of its organizations of struggle, for the repudiation of the class collaborationists, for their expulsion from the labor movement.

We must restore to May Day the spirit of struggle that the Haymarket martyrs bequeathed to it. And we must raise our May Day struggle to a higher level than ever they dreamed of, for have we not the lessons of the Russian revolution?

On many points the American working class is beginning to fight harder. Let us make this a May Day of class struggle. And let us make it the beginning of a year of such struggles as will carry the American working class forward to its goal.

How the Chinese Workers Celebrate First of May

May Day is an international labor day. But May Day was of little significance in the history of the Chinese labor movement until 1922. Up to that date, it was the intellectuals, the professors and the students, who were enthusiastic about it. It was always an occasion for the intellectuals to issue special numbers. It was the magazines and newspapers and for the students to have a "holiday." It is interesting to note that when it is a day for the workers of the entire world to demonstrate solidarity and ceaseless fight against the capitalist class—the historic enemy of the working class, the intellectuals have a whole day's rest. As to the Chinese working class, May Day still meant little. There were only a few unions organized which were also "illegal." They had to work on that day as hard as on any other day.

Great Seamen's Strike.

In January, 1922, the great seamen's strike, at Hongkong and Canton, took place. It lasted for 56 days, ending in the recognition of the Seamen's Union and increases in wages. In the same year, the strike of the railwaymen on the Peking-Hankow line, in the course of which many of the leaders and strikers were shot, took place. But, a central Railwaymen's Union was organized in Hankow with a membership of 50,000. All these, with the successful results of other minor strikes, stimulated the whole movement and led to the formation of unions in various parts of the country. It was on the May Day of this year that the Chinese working class for the first time, demonstrated its solidarity. On that day, the first All-China Labor Congress, on the initiative of the secretaries of all the existing unions, was held at Canton. A membership of 230,000 was represented. Of more importance was that in this congress, the first one in the history of the Chinese labor movement, it was decided that the unions be organized along industrial lines.

As I do not attempt to write on the history of the Chinese labor movement, I will not, therefore, set down the development of it. Only those events, most important and significant, that have taken place on past May Days will be written here.

All-China Labor Congress.

On May Day, 1925, the Second All-China Labor Congress was held at Canton in an atmosphere of rising and militant labor movements. In this congress 600,000 workers, or three times the number in 1922 were represented. However, the militancy and solidarity of the Chinese working class were not shown by the increasing membership represented in the congress only, but by the correct ideology, tactics and leadership this congress decided to follow also. It was in this congress that the working class organization, the All-China Labor Federation, was inaugurated. It was in this congress the decision to have this organization affiliated to the R. I. L. U. was made. In other words, the May Day of 1925 marked the beginning of the entering of the Chinese proletariat into the world proletarian movement.

On the May Day of the following year, 1926, the first anniversary of the organization of the All-China Labor Federation, the Third All-China Labor Congress was held. In this session 1,200,000 workers were represented, comprising 699 unions. In Shanghai, at that time, the labor movement was "illegal" and was suppressed by the northern militarists. There was a "drop" in the membership in the unions. The number of the members dropped from 218,754 in September, 1925, to 81,000 (in Shanghai, one place). But the organized lines increased from six to fifteen. In the Fourth All-China Labor Congress held last year, the membership represented reached 3 million. This amazing increase of the membership and the remarkable growth of the trade union movement after the May Day of 1925 were chiefly due to the development of the revolutionary movement in China and such events as the May 30 massacre.

Pan-Pacific Union.

The May Day of 1927 is of historical importance in the world labor movement. That day was the date set as the opening day of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference to be held at Canton. It was a demonstration of the solidarity of the working class along the Pacific. But this solidarity meant a blow to the world imperialists and the native capitalists in the Far East. The world imperialists and the Chinese militarists wanted to crush it and they did succeed outwardly. Comrades Losovsky and Izmaloff of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions were arrested for two hours at Hongkong, the Japanese delegates were arrested at Kobe, the government of the Australian Union refused to visa the passes of the Australian delegates and the Chinese delegates were hunted throughout the territory under Chiang Kai-shek. But all these could never hurt the solidarity of the working class a bit. It only served to expose the decadence of the capitalist system. The working class shouted "it must take place." The conference did take place successfully. The date was changed to 15 and place was Hankow. These changes never changed the solidarity of the working class. Though the date of the conference was not on May Day, it was, nevertheless, the scheduled date, May Day, that we should always remember.

It is now May Day again. In the last year, the Chinese labor movement has suffered severely under the rule of the Kuomintang. According to the report of the All-China Labor Federation, 32,316 persons were sentenced to prison and 37,985 persons were killed and executed. Among the imprisoned, killed and executed, most were militant workers.

The White Terror.

About 13,000 of the murdered were executed in such ways as tearing out eyes, cutting off fingers, toes, hands and feet and slicing up live bodies. All these were done, of course, with the inspiration of the British, American and Japanese imperialists, with the object of crushing the Chinese revolution as a part of the world proletarian revolution, and keeping the Chinese workers and peasants in slavery.

The Chinese proletarian movement is now at stake. The imperialists are sending more warships to China to oppress the workers. The American government has sent three additional warships to China just recently. And this means a war on the world working class. The world labor movement is in danger. There is urgent need of solidarity of the workers of the entire world.

Workers of America, May Day is the day to demonstrate solidarity. You can demonstrate it in no better way than to denounce the white terrorists in China, to struggle against the imperialist aggression in China and to demand the withdrawal of American armed forces from China.

Record of Revolts in Negro Workers' Pas

By MARY ADAMS.

Some years ago the late Hubert Harrison correctly pointed out that the Negro in America was learning nothing of his race's history. Brought up in a hostile environment he had no record of African achievement in tribal government, industry or art. The story of ancient Negro kingdoms was a sealed book to colored America. His achievements in this country were minimized also.

The attitude of self depreciation which this situation developed was deliberately fostered by the white ruling class. White America has been callous and brutal in its expression of contempt for everything black.

In all this campaign there has been no more vicious slander than the gibe that the Negro is yellow. It was charged that he would not resist oppression.

Persistent research by Harrison, Du Bois and others has put a stop to such charges. Thanks to the efforts of these men Negroes know now that they have a rich heritage of revolt.

The Negro's resistance at the outset of the slave trade was marked by the death of thousands of African natives. Raiders had a hard fight in getting together their captives for the slave market. Slavers, carrying their living cargo over the ocean, lost many on every trip, who leaped to death rather than live in slavery.

The Negro Year Book lists twenty-five slave revolts in the South. The names of Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner, Cato and Gabriel, leaders in notable insurrections, are becoming household words among us. The names of the colored men who were with John Brown at Harper's Ferry are known and revered today.

Thousands of slaves made their escape whenever the chance offered. Southern slave owners testified that so many Negroes ran away that the institution itself was threatened. Osceola and other slaves from Georgia found a haven among the Seminoles in the Florida everglades. When the government found it impossible to defeat or dislodge these runaways, the whole tribe was transported to Indian Territory. The presence of colored groups in Mexico and Canada today is evidence of the Negro's resistance. These people are the descendents of runaway slaves.

Many Negroes were active as agents or secretaries in the "Underground Railway," the organized movement against slavery. In St. Louis free Negroes organized the Knights of Liberty. After ten years' work this group was finally merged with the Underground Railway. Some agents had the job of going back into slave territory and helping out their brothers. One heroic woman, Harriet Tubman, herself a runaway, made nineteen trips back into the South, bringing out over three hundred people. She did this knowing all the time there was a price on her head.

America did its best, but was never successful in keeping from the Negroes the thrilling story of Toussaint L'Ouverture. This Haitian slave led a successful revolt against the French masters on the island. He then fought for his country's independence, defeating picked troops from Spain, England and France. Napoleon's brother-in-law captured him through treachery, carried him to France, where he died, in a dungeon, alone and neglected. It has been stated that Napoleon was glad to cede Louisiana to America because of the trouble which L'Ouverture made for him in Hayti. Haiti gave asylum to Bolivar in his defeat, and later gave him aid in fitting out the forces with which he freed Bolivia.

Independent West Indian Negroes.

In other parts of the West Indies and in Guiana, escaping slaves entrenched themselves in the jungle country or in mountain fastnesses. These are the famous Maroons. Their position was so strong that their governments, finding it impossible to beat them, made terms with them. In some places they were allotted a certain territory and permitted to have their own rulers. In Guiana they possess this land to this day.

The long history of Negro suffering has produced these fighters mentioned above, along with men like Frederick Douglas, Dessalines, Shields, Green, Robert Smalls and others less well known. Their fight against the established institutions and governments of their time was revolution and their names are the names of revolutionists.

2 Die For One Crime

JACKSON, Miss., April 30.—John Fisher will hang on May 31 for the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, a white storekeeper, in October, 1925. A Negro who was lynched following the death of Nicholas has been proven innocent.

DEPORTED WORKER DROWNS.

SAULT STE. MARIE, April 30.—While being deported from the United States to Canada because he was too active among the railroad workers with whom he was employed this side of the border, Fred J. Coate, 46 years old, jumped or was thrown from the ferry boat and was drowned.

ENLIST AT ONCE!

In the Biggest National Relief Campaign Ever Undertaken

by the

Workers of America

To Win the Strike!

To Save The Miners Union!

To Save The Labor Movement!

Funds must be raised for the relief of a million and a half men, women and children who are

Fighting For You!

Volunteer as a collector during the Tag Days of May 12th and 13th!

Report at one of the following stations on Saturday and Sunday, May 12th and 13th:

LIST OF STATIONS:

DOWNTOWN

Progressive Workers Club
60 St. Marks Place

Jewish Workers Club
85 Second Street

Headquarters
799 Broadway, Room 236

Plumbers Helpers
136 East 24th Street
101 West 27th Street
108 East 14th Street

UPTOWN

Hungarian Workers Club
350 East 81st Street
143 East 103rd Street

Unity Co-Op. House
1800 Seventh Avenue

Finnish Workers Club
15 West 126th Street

Negro Com. Miners Relief
200 West 135th Street, Room 211

LONG ISLAND
1 Fulton Avenue
Middle Village

CONEY ISLAND
2901 Mermaid Avenue

BRIGHTON
217 Brighton Beach Avenue

BRONX

Jewish Workers Club
1472 Boston Road

Baker's Union
1570 Webster Avenue
2075 Clinton Avenue
2700 Bronx Park East
715 East 138th Street
1668 Vyse Avenue

BROOKLYN

East N. Y. Workers Club
604 Sutter Avenue
805 Hopkinson Avenue

Workers Centre
1689 Pitkin Avenue
1844 Pitkin Avenue
764-40th Street
1940 Benson Avenue
122 Osborne Street
29 Graham Avenue
46 Ten Eyck Street

Workers' School
1373 -43rd Street
1111 Rutland Road
563 Stone Avenue

National Miners' Relief Committee—N. Y. Office:
(Formerly Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee)
799 Broadway, Room 233
Stuyvesant 8881

Relief is the keynote! If you who read will act, the strike will be won!

(If you wish to establish a TAG DAY STATION at your organization quarters, communicate with us at once.)

Listen Carefully—

Because it won't take long to tell this story and we know it will take you only half as long TO ACT!

If the miners lose the Labor Movement GOES DOWN. If they win the Labor Movement forges ahead to NEW VICTORIES.

The miners will win if coal production can be stopped. Coal production can be stopped if the scab mines can be closed down and if THE ORGANIZED MINERS STRIKE.

Already the western miners have responded to the call for a NATIONAL STRIKE to stop production. Already thousands of unorganized miners have downed tools. Already dozens of scab mines have been closed down by mass picketing. Already twice as many miners (250,000) are on strike today then a few weeks ago.

The policies advocated by our relief committee have helped fundamentally in broadening this strike. Every dollar ever sent us was INVESTED IN VICTORY FOR THE MINERS. But still more miners must strike if coal production is to stop, if the open shoppers are to be whipped. The 250,000 striking today must be turned into 500,000 tomorrow.

Help them strike and help them win!
Gather relief—that's your job!
MONEY FOR TENTS!
MONEY FOR DEFENSE!
MONEY FOR FOOD!
Money for Coal!
This will help turn the tide in favor of labor!

★ ★ ★

A new wave of enthusiasm and determination is permeating the mining areas. There's a new spirit TO WIN no matter what the odds, no matter what the cost.

The miners and their families are suffering privation, exposure, terrorization, starvation. Miners' families are standing in the rain in roads and fields in the low-lands and in the sleet and snow in the cold hills, HOMELESS!

Twenty-four hours after they strike they are thrown out of their homes.

Children are naked and ill. Mothers have no physician's attention while giving birth to children. And hunger everywhere.

The cossacks club and gas, day in, day out. Children, women and men lie in jail. Picket line leaders and strike organizers are mercilessly beaten.

★ ★ ★

Not another word need be said to you, we feel sure. You'll assume your place in this immense struggle and see it thru to victory. You'll get on the job this minute. You'll use the coupon below.

Help mobilize the workers of America for a crushing defeat to the coal operators, their courts, their police! Enlist For Victory For The Coal Miners!

The **NATIONAL**

Miners Relief Committee

(Formerly Pennsylvania Ohio Miners Relief Committee)

N. Y. Office: 799 BROADWAY, Room 233

Telephone Stuyvesant 8881

JOHN BROPHY DUNCAN McDONALD JIM McLACHLAN
POWERS HAPGOOD, VINCENT KEMENOVICH,
ANTHONY MINERICH, JOHN J. WATT
ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, Relief Director.

(This advertisement has been paid for by a number of workers with the hope that all who read it will respond very generously.)

Strike

Clubbing

Hunger

Tents Tents Tents

MORE TENTS—EVER MORE TENTS AND FOOD

We need $200,000 for tents and food relief IMMEDIATELY for the striking unorganized miners. To collect this sum of money EVERY-ONE MUST HELP.

Printing presses have been busy day and night on an issue of ONE MILLION

MINERS RELIEF SOLIDARITY CERTIFICATES

Prove your solidarity with the striking miners by selling SOLIDARITY CERTIFICATES.
VALUE: 25 cents to $10

SEND FOR YOUR BOOK OF CERTIFICATES TODAY!
SELL THEM EVERY DAY AND EVERYWHERE!

National Miners' Relief Committee
(Formerly Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee)
NEW YORK OFFICE
799 BROADWAY — Room 233
STUYVESANT 8881.

TO THE STRIKING MINERS:

Enlist me in the biggest national relief campaign ever undertaken. I am sending herewith the most money I can spare at this time to buy

TENTS FOOD COAL

for the striking miners and their families. I will stand by them until they win no matter how long it takes.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... STATE .....
AMOUNT ENCLOSED $.....

Tent Coupon Illustration by Ellis

These Militant Supporters of the Daily Worker Greet May Day

This is International MAY DAY!

The DAILY WORKER, organ of the Workers (Communist) Party and spokesman for the militant proletariat of the working class has ju . completed another year of struggle. It has been maintained only by the continuous sacrifice of its readers. The following supporters of The Daily Worker greet May Day:

A
Artuch, R.
Abrama, Lillian
Agoff, Alex
Andersson Ellen
Ambrose, Alex
Aalto, K.
Annelin, Ernest
Antonyk, S.
Abrham, Aut.
Anderson, Gust
Allen, J.
Andres, Frank S.
Anotonoff, T.
Auremma Anna
A Friend
A Friend
A Friend
A Friend
A Friend
Aissen, Adolph
A Comrade
Applebaum, J.
A Friend
Adler, Mrs.
Anonymous
Anastaoff, Pete
Astuk, W.
Austen, P.
Amadon, Grover
Albert, M.
Applebaum, O.
Anelliotio, James
Aidanopoulus, Castas
Alperin, J.
Asker, M.
Ambrosch, F.
Akmas, Louis
Anttila, Torsten
Askeli, H.
Arvidson, Arvid
Aramid C.
Aloia, Joe
Anderson, Nobile B.
Arnold
Aartola, Hilma & P.
Abramowitz, R.
Abramson, R.
Ariew, D.
Ashkenose, Ethel
A. J. F.
Altschul, D.
Alshular, H.

B.
Bezich, Jos.
Boginoff, J.
Benko, Jos.
Bisberg, Nathan
Barsky, Israel
Babsosk, C. H.
Brazill, John
Bosko, Paul
Bowie, Wm.
Batowsky, O.
Berinhart, Louis
Berinhart, Rose
Berlin, B.
Berlin, C.
Barshefsky, Charles
Barshefsky, Fannie
Buksa, J. Sr.
Buksa, J. Jr.
Bechkoff, Carl
Batlatsky, A.
Bloom, I.
Beer, K.
Bober, Tom
Block E.
Beenstock, J.
Bornstein, Mr.
Bornstein
Bospisty, Afany
Bak Max
Babich, Dimitry
Belanich, Matthew B.
Bensamo
Burke, John
Barrett, A. C.
Bjorkbeche, Richard
Blacher, B.
Beniely, Charles
Barmack, Florence
Biera, Josephine
Brownelle, H.
Backman, Elli
Bakinskas, A.
Budruns, P.
Baronas, A.
Blamster, Mandy
Batinic, Ivan
Britvec, N.
Binch, Zeke & Polly
Blum
Berkowitz, S.
Biorninen, Otto
Berberian, K.
Boochin, Esther
Berenstein, Eida
Bayajian, G.
Binder, B.
Butziht, T.
Breeve, J.
Bordawich, Peter
Block, Anna
Borinsky, Benjamin
Babod, Philip
Buechler, C.
Beck, N.
Bookholt, Lillian
Base, M.
Baffa, Lino
Brookman, Henry
Benjamin, Herbert
Birnbaum, Moris
Beleff, S.
Bail, H.
Brown, Norman
Bender, Edward
Balogh, Joseph
Burnstine, Mary
Brodwin, A.
Brodwin, Susanne K.
Benedetti, Luigi
Breda, John
Bell, A. S.
Brandmark, J.
Burstein, Ida
Ballias, J.

Bonono
Becker, H.
Bernstein, Anna
Bobroff, N.
Bianchi, Edvard
Bartel, Philip
Burke, Thomas
Bilohran, Mrs. Mary
Bilobran, Alex
Bilobran, Anna
Bolash, S.
Bodnarczuk, Peter
Borota, Nick
Bozie, Geo.
Brodsky, Jacob
Bassen, A.
Bruchner, Clara
Brya, W.
Best, Emanuel
Buckenberger, P.
Borko, Harry
Black, J.
Berman, S.
Bendersky, J.
Bury, A.
Burt, Sam
Berman, Chas.
Berg, J.
Barale, Louis
Bergman, Rose
Boolak, Fred
Burt, B.
Barost
Butkiwich, Jos.
Blasco, Geo.
Brown, Al
Borota, Nick
Bozic, Geo.
Brletich, Geo.
M. M. B.
Balbirer, R.
Burger, Helen
Brokaoff
Bendersky, J.
Block, E.

C.
Curbow, William
Czusrin, Regina
Contegni, Goody
Cohen, Dorothy
Coleman, Louis
Chursin, Pitr
Ctourok, C.
Chapa, A. M.
Chapa, P.
Camer, B.
Collins, J. M.
Cohen, Jack
Clomons, John
Cako, John
Chismandia, Joe
Carlson, Hjalmar
Condelshak John
Caiofat, Mike
Carlson, Emil
Chinez, Alexander
Cherin, Herman
Cuckovic, Feodor
Churin, Nick
Comens, James
Callagire, L.
Carroll, A.
Cheistuk, W.
Chaptoarmy, D.
Corbett, L.
Chiasenza, C.
Czyzewski, Stanley
Cohen, Ch.
Cohen, Geo.
Cassul, Joe
Costa, A.
Crowley, H. F.
Cooper, Jennie
Cinat, Paul
Cuccia, Victor
Cendoni, Reni
Chandler, Harry
Carey, C. H.
Camp Ettel
Conola, J.
Cesley
Clayman, M.
Carilarsky
Cahn
Carbeen
Caplowitz, Philip
Canter, J.
Chudril, A.
Cohen, H.
Chiatis, Geo.
Cohen, Lillie
Chosied, M.
Comkade, H.
Croll, Fray
Candler (Romeo) B.
Colman, A.
Cherz, Herman
Cramberg, Sam
Charow, H.
Chirko, Anton
Chirko, Joe
Cindkil, N.
Chrisano, Marie
Commodides, S.
Clernon, Harris
Chukonoff
Cohen, Mrs. Bessie
Cohen, E.
Cohen, Max

D.
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Dmasso, John
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Dellis, Bill
Dalson, Wm.
Dumis, Steve
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Derdetian, Archa
Duis, Peter
Denauskar, S.
Danyliw, Nick
Danko, Angeloff
Davidoff, B.
Douglas, Catherine
Donijan, Thomas
Demenkoff
Dante, L.
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Davidian, Margaret
Don, Louis
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Davis, Yetta
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Dell, Gertrude
Dirbau, E. W.
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Dobkin, Fanni
Dotz, R.
Daugirdas, A.
Dubeba, John
Diner, Fay
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Dashoff, E.
Dirban, C. H.
De Felice, Jos.
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Epstein, A.
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Evanoff, Michael
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Etalapa, David
Eskin M.
Erickson, I.
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Eight, J.
Essman, Sam
Epstein, Louis
Einstein, K.
Elsey, John C.
Espola, E. E.
Erikson, A.
Esorin, Joseph
Emeale, Picola
Ellman, D.
Ellison, C.
Eberil
Epstein, J.
Eberhardt, Jacob
Epstein, Sophie
Eisenberger, K.
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Fedoroff, N.
Flygare, G. and A.
Fekech, Peter
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Friedman, Sam
Farker, I.
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Frekete, Michael
Frederickson, Hugo
Feinberg, B.
Freeman, F.
Feldsher, Louis
Fait, Frank
Farko, D.
Folivaisa, J.
Feldman, Milton R.
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Fox, H.
Fish, J.
Feinstein, J.
Fiordelino, Eugene
Finberg, V.
Flaiani, Dominick
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Freedman, Harry
Foivo Faipale
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Fierra, Vincenze
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Fogarty, William
Milwaukee Friend
Fox
Fish, L.
Finelt, Leon
Fiedelman, M.
Freund, Mary
Fels, John
Fedick, Joseph
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Friedman, Manih
Fishdermaller, M.
Frank, Harry D.
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Franjkovic, A.
Friedman, R.
Feher, Anna

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Goldstein, M.
Granvall, Robert
Gramoss, W.
Ginsberg, M.
Gross, J. A.
Gorsman, Moses
Gosheff, V.
Gros Co.
Goldberg, H.
Govorovsky, V.
Green, Frank L.
Georgeff, S.
Goldberg, Lillie
Goldwasser, M.
Gorelick, N.
Groner, E. L.
Graneich, John
Gasparae, Steve
Grahova, Stephen M.
Georgeoy Steve
Goosrer, Tony
Gage, Henry L.
Gettelman, Molly
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Graca, Francisco A.
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Gallardo, A.
Gordon, A.
Grenberg, Joseph
Goder, A.
Gold
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Garber, O.
Glodenas, C.
Gutery, J.
Glanz, Sadie
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Graubto, Charles
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Green, W.
Galner, M.
Glass, J.
Goldberg, L.
Gorin
Glaser, B.
Gommick, Ben.
Gonzales
Gohita, Costae
Galfer, Martha
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Greenberg, S.
Geller
Griner, George
Grada, William
Glazern, N.
Gault, Dave
Greizer, S.
Gordon, M.
Gamanys, E.
Gonal, D.
Gentieri, A.
Globman, Joe
Gold, David
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Gravitt, Geo.
Ganz, J.
Gudz, W.
Goldberg, H.
Greenfield, R.
Gittelman, Julia
Gutglas, Jacob
Goldstein, Marion
Greenberg, M.
Gravetites, J.
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Hulec, Paul
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Hokkanen, Hilda and John
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Haff, Frank
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Hellman, M. E.
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Haimi, Otto
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Hepengarten, J.
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Heyden, Wm.
Hyman, Morris
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Hemelchuck, O.
Hudkin, Edith
Horowitz, Sam
Hartman, Frad
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Heinte, J.
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Hozinpat, M.
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Jamsen, Anna ja J.
Johnson, Lauri
Johnson, Carl
Jacobson, H.
Jaffe, H.
Jushinin
Janhunen, Olga je Sivi
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Jasin, Emil
Johnson, Erik
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Judd, Helen
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Karp, May
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Kertesz, Joseph
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Konin, P. Feinshein
Karabin, John
Kalynchok
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Krieger, Sophie
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Lazuroi, Dmitri
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Levey, Hiram
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Laskowski, S.
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Lundvark, Fritz
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Lerch, John
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Latucky, R.
Litwak, Harry
Lebowitz, B.
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Love, Rose
Lipshutz, Anna
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Ligherman, I.
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Levith, B.
Lukaitis, Frank
Linagab, D.
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Levy, J. A.
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Lucas, Geo.
Labor Lceum Ass'n
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Lerner, Rose
Lilbman, L.
Lihman, R.
Lavides, Christon
Lallar, Lion
Leve, R.
Levine, Samuel
Luknow, B.
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Ladd, Sam
Lubenec, Nicolas
Lerner, May
Love, Morris

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Markowski, F.
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Melmi, Wm.
Moller, L.
Maloff, S.
Mantyla, Toivo
Michelson, A.
Manninen, Victor
Melefsky, Karl
Malerman, Nathan
Marfarlane, H.
Matesich, P.
McLennan, C. D.
Mizur, John
Maki, Emil
Michelson, Matt
McNaught, W. M.
Mike, Peter
Morrison, George
Maymudes, A.
Muhar, Steve
Mikonich, John
Mucensky, Abe
Maynerich, Hony
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Mackey, Joseph
Malmberg, C. A.
Miller, Wm. F.
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Myerson, Samuel
Martin, Guisseppe
Miler, Nick
Monheller, D.
Magazin, Hymie
Marks, Mike
Mashanka, M.
Manning, C.
Magdonis, B.
Marchuk, E.
Miller, Saul
Marks, Elias
Martin, M. S.
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Mass, F. D.
Miller, E.
Miller, Lulu
McCarthy, James
Miller, M.
Miller, K.
Meel, Geo.
Miner, Clarence
Mozer, Frank
Moskalik, Alex
Malishko, D.
Milos, Mike
Miura, T.
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Markizon, Esther
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Masler, Abe
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Morrison, Eva
Mackin, R.
Meyers, Max
Montory, Harry
Malonos, Louis
Michaluk, Gabriel
Michton, B.
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Merkis, R.
Mayer, Louis
Milk Driver Jensen's Dairy
Mykoluk
Metletz
Maurice
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Makela, A.
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Mamich, Anna
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Mural, F.
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Merchant, J.

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Nummi, Waino
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Novick, Jim
Nerad, Vencel
Nuteo, Leo
Niemi, Kusti Ida
Novak, Nick
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Novak, Joe
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Nicoloff, Chris.
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Newhouze, Jack
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N. P.
North, H. John
Naiman, R.
Nazrak, John
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Naretto, Jos.
Nudelman, M.
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Neveloff, Elinor
Newmark, E.
Nacklamas, Sarah

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Oja, Andrew
Oravala, Alfred
Oragang, Harry
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Oliviero, Antonio
Olibas, J.
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Oppenheimer, I.
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Odie, A.
Onopuk, M.
Ohanian, D.
Offner, B.
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Orland, Morris P.
Olin, S. M.
Oldman, G.
Ozeransky, A.
Orosz, John
Ogura, S.
Osias, Pecky
Ozek, Sam
Ozek, Sophie
Ordin, M.
Ostrovsky, Betty
Oleazuk, Nikola
Olkin, P.
Oppenheim, D.
Opper, May
Oroff, Lena
Orlinsky, Ida
Ober, Celia

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Pikula, John
Prokes, Jos.
Petrok, Paul
Parobek John
Petrov, John
Pasanen, Henry
Peetz, John
Peetz, Mrs. Anna
Paukam, Herman
Perusich, Joe
Pazar, T.
Piecon, A.
Pialka, Andro
Palmeri, D.
Palonen, Lauri
Peterson, Frank
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Pilot, F.
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Phillips, A.
Phillipchik, A.
Phillips, S.
Phillips, H.
Phokion, A.
Pawloski, J.
Parrish, Mania
Pinsky, Mr.
Primack, Mr.
Panko, Leo
Peters, Paul
Popoff, Evan
Paananen, W.
Peterson, F.
Proch, Mike
Prpich, Steve
Paur, John
Paju, A. E. Fly.
Price, V.
Palm, Henry
Perala Joe
Pizer, I.
Pultur, Elsie
Pertnoy, S.
Pialman, G.
Penzer, M.
Fulkka, O. H.
Pappas, James
Poisenzok, P.
Pollack, C.
P. B. K.
Peebalg, Anna
Panas, S.
Plavschich, M.
Popoff, George
Plashirick
Pickens, R. D.
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Pascuini, P. Ida
Parenti, L.
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Pube, G.
Petras, George
Preisler, Leon
Pinsker, H.
Puro, Anthon
Paukku, Alex
Petterson, Elinor
Person Harry
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Przybyrewski, W.
Palmocio, L.
Perbuck
Price, Morris
Pinkin
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Popernick, A.
Persson, Godfrey
Podrebarac, George
Polverill, Andrea
Parque, Americo Dello
Palatnick, P.
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Pomaransky, J.
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Post, S. E.
Pinkson, H.
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Peretz, Dora
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Parksynsky, John
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Price, Sam

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Ranta, Aino
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Reinis, Chris.
Rapona, Louis
Radakavich, Rade
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Raakavo, Stevan
Reiner, M. J.
Rimpila, V.
Risme, George
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Reisner, Ida
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Ring, Victor J.
Rosenfield, Joseph
Rogan, M.
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Red, John
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Raymond-Rowe
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Rosenzweig, Sam
Razanski, Anthoni
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Ramalfo, A.
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Raynis, J.
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Rasp, Tilda
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Rubin, F.
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Raier, Oscar
Rollerman, S.
Redeust, Betty
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Rief, Dora
Rashlov, Fala
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Rubin, N.
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Ring, Kate

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Silverberg, S.
Sadinkangas, Oscar
Salino, E.
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Setala, O.
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Shewchuk, Joseph
Saari, O.
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Sulovsky, George
Scholtz, Ana
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Sewzey, Walter
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Sainio, Yark
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Saari, Gust
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Stein, H.
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Salmi, Hannes
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Schlosberg, Bessie
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Workers Party Faces the Farm Problem

By ALFRED KNUTSON.

The problem of reaching the exploited masses on the farms with the propaganda and program of the Workers (Communist) Party is before us. Out of the 11,000,000 farmers and farm workers in America, easily half are now susceptible to our propaganda and are becoming more and more so as the capitalist system is expropriating the farmer, reducing him to a tenant or farm worker, or driving him off the farm altogether and forcing him to attempt to take up employment in the already overcrowded industrial cities.

Our Party has not yet scratched the surface in this field. Greater energies must be put forth to organize the exploited, the poor farmers into our Party. This task is no snap by any means, but we must tackle this big job in the biggest way possible. The entire Party must be aroused to the need and importance of this work. I feel that the coming election campaign offers our Party great opportunities to interest the poor farmers in our farm program and in organizing them into our Party.

Important Conference Held.

On March 8-9 at Bismarck, N. D., a conference of Party members was held for the purpose of devising ways and means and laying plans for carrying on the Party work in the farming territory. Because of the great distances delegates had to travel, the attendance was not very large; but Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana were represented.

This meeting was the first of its kind ever held in this country, and though it was small and the results accomplished cannot be said to be very great, yet this gathering was of the greatest significance in laying the basis for similar work and like conferences in the future. The next conference will be held at Bismarck in June this year, and we look for double the attendance we had last March.

It was brought out at the March meeting that conditions were ripe for the organization of the exploited farmers into our Party. Delegate after delegate (there were nineteen present in all) pointed out the deplorable conditions among the farmers and that the standpatters and the so-called progressives in the old parties were not doing anything to assist the farmer in this situation. In the way of farm relief they have nothing but cheap promises to offer the farmer and talk farm relief merely to make the farmer believe that they are or will do something for him in order to get his support at the polls.

To Strengthen Communist Party.

In the report given by the district organizer, the need for strengthening the Party among the farmers was pointed out. It was shown that an energetic campaign must be launched against the destructive work of the "progressives" in the old parties, and that we do all we can to educate the farmer away from the philosophy of the "progressives" and the "third partyites."

As a practical means of accomplishing these tasks it was decided to increase the Party membership in the Dakotas and Montana to at least 500 during the election campaign.

Another thing of importance decided upon was to push the organization of units of the United Farmers' Educational League, build up locals of the League in other farm organizations and place it upon a regular membership basis by the payment of a fee of $5 per year which also includes subscription to the United Farmer for the same period.

Cooperatives Among Farmers.

Considerable attention was given the cooperative work among the farmers and a committee of comrades was selected to attend to this work in both a practical and theoretical way, the aim being to make of the cooperatives instruments of the class struggle.

Bismarck, North Dakota, is being used as a center for the cooperative activities in the Dakotas and Montana and the work is already under way, one comrade now using his entire time to the organization of cooperatives in this district.

The "United Farmer."

The importance of extending the circulation of the United Farmer was emphasized. It was pointed out that conditions are favorable for building it into a mass farm paper and that with some hard work on the part of the comrades in the farming sections this could be accomplished. A collection of $180 was taken up for the benefit of the paper.

Communist Ticket to be on Ballot.

Foster and Gitlow will be put on the ballot in these farming states and our Party will put up as many other candidates as it can, either on its own ticket or under the name of the Farmer-Labor Party.

We have a hard row to hoe but we are looking for success this year. The situation at present in the farming territory is filled with opportunities for real mass work among the farmers. Our problem is to create and furnish the driving force to set things in motion and the best means of doing this is to build up the Party membership among the farmers.

I take this opportunity of appealing to the Party members in all the districts of the Party to do their utmost to popularize the program of the United Farmers' Educational League and to assist in building the United Farmer into a mass paper for the exploited farmers and farm workers of America.

The Party face to the farm!

To Be Continued Tomorrow.

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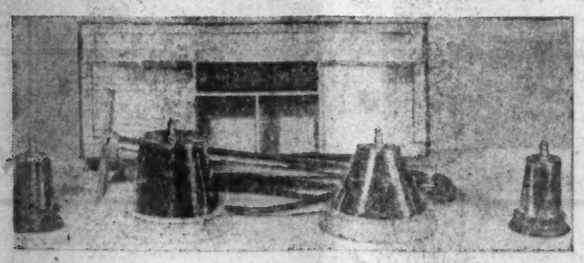

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1909-1928 MAY DAYS IN SAN FRANCISCO

May Day has been celebrated as a united front holiday for the last 20 years in San Francisco. The International Labor Day Federation is the name of the United Front organization which has been carrying on the work. This United Front has two main purposes, one to bring all labor and revolutionary forces together in an endeavor to establish May the First as Labor Day. The second is to form a united front for the release of the political class war prisoners, the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, to unite all forces regardless of craft distinctions or barriers of organizations, to resist wage cuts and other attacks of the employing class upon these organizations, and to exert all our efforts to aid Workers' Russia.

During the last 20 years the surplus funds raised at the May Day celebration were devoted to the following causes:

1909—Political Refugee Defense League; Smith and Prestan Defense Fund; Western Federation of Miners.

1910—Socialist Party of Spain; Socialist Party Campaign Fund; Revolutionists in Siberia Russia; Political Refugees; S. Federesseo Polit. Refugee League.

1911—Cal. Publ. Labor Assn.-McNamara Defense Fund; Mexican Libel League.

1912—Jos. Bedard Strike Committee; For Strike McClure, New Jersey; San Diego, Free Speech.

1913—Ettor and Giovannitti Defense, Massachusetts.

1917—Mooney Defense League.

1918—Workers Defense League.

1920—Workers Defense League in [illegible]; War and Political Defense Fund; Hungarian Workers Defense Fund; Serbian Workers Defense Fund; Bulgarian Workers Defense Fund.

1923—Labor Unity; World; Oakland World.

1924—Co-op. Press, Labor Unity.

1925—Trish. Relief Committee, Chicago; Michigan Defense Fund; Sacco and Vanzetti.

1926—West Virginia Miners; Winnipeg Nova Scotia; United Front Committee, Passaic.

1927—Daily Worker Defense Fund; Sacco and Vanzetti-Boston; Chinese Guide; Passaic Prisoners Defense.

The above shows a clear picture of the steady struggle of the working class against world capitalism and imperialism. Through these struggles and through these united front activities, the American working class is steadily organizing its forces in building up the militant leadership that is necessary to fight against American imperialism and the reactionary labor leaders who are constantly betraying the working class.

Long live the solidarity of the working class!

Forward in the struggle against capitalism.

You Can't Convict a Cop

NEWARK, April 30.—Detective Louis Thomas, of the Newark police force, is charged with having exerted "pull" with local politicians in order to have the charge of reckless driving against him dropped.

On the occasion of the Workers' International Holiday May Day, we greet the Daily Worker, as the organ of the exploited masses of this country

Nucleus No. 32
Cleveland, Ohio

Morris Bishko, Rose Duchan, Eugene Duchan, Libby Sacks, Rose and Harry Offner, Lena Green

Workingmen's Sick Benevolent and Educational Federation Branch 15 Cleveland, Ohio

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May Day Greetings from
Finnish Workers' Club of Chicago
2409 N. Halsted St.

May the May Day of 1928 again inspire the revolutionary proletariat throughout the universe in its struggle for its ultimate goal—Communist Society.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
to the
Daily Worker and the Workers of the World
from the
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to the Daily Worker
Young Comrade Corner
May It Grow To A Full Page
from
Southwest
Leninist Group of Pioneers
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
Street Nucleus 28
Chicago, Ill.

J. Masorol, C. Klamin, Jack Tasher, Louis Dunwald, B. Herman, Charles Freeman, John Miller, Jack Holtz, E. Spey, A. Greenfield, A. Potkemtz, Clumcan, J. Brown, Gaston Walter, F. Kalim, R. G. Lanbert, J. Sibrot, J. Klopman, J. Krumin, John Strosh, J. O., Dick, C. S., E. Maurits, Carl Miller

Greetings from
Street Nucleus No. 31
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
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Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS

on this, the First of May, to the Daily Worker, our fighting daily, which is fast becoming a paper of the working masses, their champion and their leader.

FIGHT ON!

Wisconsin Subdistrict of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America

MILWAUKEE UNITS: — International Harvester Shop Nucleus, South Side Street Nucleus, Central Street Nucleus, North Side Street Nucleus, West Allis Street Nucleus.

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Members of

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Editor.....ROBERT MINOR
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Revolutionary Greetings

Ten years ago the First of May was celebrated for the first time in history by a free people. It was, of course, the celebration of May Day in what is now the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. On May 1, 1918, for the first time an army of self-ruling workers and peasants under the red flag of revolution, marched armed in all the cities and towns of the largest country in the world. That day in 1918 was the greatest May Day the world has yet known. It celebrated the conquest of one-sixth of the surface of the globe by the working class and toiling peasants.

The coming May Days will of necessity draw the attention of the working class and its class allies, the working farmers, to the conquests which made possible that first free May Day for workers, the conquests which earlier established the first Socialist Republic.

After a ten-year period beginning in the midst of the blood-soaked world-war and ending today with the present developments toward a second world-war—the workers of the world can say that the conquests of 1917 are more firmly established than ever and are being consolidated in preparation for the storms that are coming.

The proletarian revolution of 1917 marked the first stage of the world revolution. Not a revolution of the workers of a single country, but a revolution of all the world's workers, for the time being limited to the territory of a single country. The heroic Russian workers whose role it is to be the vanguard of the world revolution, are the first to say that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is not "Russia"—it is the Socialist fatherland of all who toil in every nation of the world.

The imperialist governments of the world have laid siege to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics during the ten years that followed its founding.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the only powerful state in the world that is not an imperialist state. It is the one world Power that can and does pursue a policy of peace, the one Power that does not follow a policy of aggression against weaker peoples, that does not follow a policy of war-making against other nations. The interest of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, identical with the interest of the working class of the world, is opposed to the plunging of the nations into another imperialist world-war.

It is the socialist fatherland of all workers of the world. The Red Army of the Soviet Union is at the disposal of the working class and of the exploited peoples of all nations; it is the army of the Revolution.

The diplomacy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics exposes to the eyes of the toilers of all nations the naked fact that no capitalist imperialist government in the whole world can make even the slightest step toward abolition of war, but must because of their very nature more and more prepare for wars of conquest. The "peace" of imperialist states is in fact but a truce in the process of a warfare that cannot end except with the end of the capitalist state's existence. "Peace" for an imperialist state is a cessation only in the actual firing, and not a truce in the manoeuvering for military advantage, not a truce in the real aggression against other states. "Peace" for capitalism is not peace with the working class within the state, not peace with colonial and semi-colonial peoples, but aggression and intensified exploitation and suppression of these classes.

Today, in the time of capitalist "peace," bloody warfare is being waged against the peoples of Nicaragua and China—and also against the coal miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio!

The class struggle proceeds, and the struggle for the liberation of suppressed peoples proceeds in all imperialist countries. Through the development of this class struggle the world revolution gathers its strength and proceeds toward the point where it will deliver the death blow to capitalism. The majority of the working class in many imperialist countries is being won and in *all* countries finally will be won for the revolutionary cause and the only revolutionary party. In all imperialist countries the developing events show the working class that none of its demands and needs of life can be secured except through class struggle under the leadership of the revolutionary Communist Party and the Communist International.

The world-picture which we see today includes a rapid preparation for imperialist war on the part of the ruling classes and states of imperialist nations, and on the other hand the consolidation of the Socialist achievements of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The picture includes the rapid disillusionment of tens of millions of workers and peasants who have been bound to the chariot of the ruling class by the yellow social-democracy which defends capitalist "democracy."

In the United States of America some of the most important sections of the working class are learning that the Communist Party is the one organ of leadership which will and can give guidance to their struggles for even the most elementary needs of life. In the coal miners' struggle, in the textile workers' struggle and in the struggles of the needle workers it is becoming clear to the workers concerned that the Communist Party alone is the party of the working class. Thus even in the stronghold of world capital, the powerful state of Wall Street, the revolutionary party of the working class is gaining a foothold among the masses of toilers. The treacherous role of the Socialist party, the treason of the bureaucracy which is strangling the trade unions, are inevitably exposed when the activities of the revolutionary party of the workers are put in sharp contrast beside them.

May Day belongs to the world revolutionary movement.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the stronghold of the revolution.

The World revolutionary movement is the Communist movement.

Its leadership is the Communist International.

The world revolution casts up accounts today and finds itself stronger than ever for the stormy times which will usher in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics of the World.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America, section of the Communist International.

TOWARD THE REVOLUTION

By Fred Ellis

TWO MAY DAY ARTICLES BY LENIN

(EDITOR'S NOTE—*We are publishing herewith two articles by Lenin written at two different epochs. The first, written in 1895 when the first Social Democratic organization was founded on Russian territory, in the year when the mass movement among the workers first arose. The second was written in 1920 on the 3rd anniversary of the existence of the Soviet Power. The comparison of these articles will show better than anything else the difference in the character of the May celebrations under capitalism and under the proletarian dictatorship.*)

It Is Time for the Russian Workers to Break the Chains of Their Slavery

By V. I. LENIN
On May 1, 1895.

Comrades, let us consider our situation carefully; let us contemplate the conditions under which we lead our lives. What do we see? We work hard, we produce countless riches, gold and tissues, brocade and velvet; we haul iron and coal from the depths of the earth; we construct machinery. All the riches of the world are created by our hands, are produced by our sweat and our blood. What compensation do we get for our forced labor? If we had our deserts, we ought to live in good houses, wear good clothes and at any rate not want for our daily bread. Nevertheless we all know that our wages hardly suffice to provide us with a bare existence. Our masters reduce the rate of wages and force us to work overtime, they impose unfair fines on us, briefly, they oppress us in every possible way and if we are dissatisfied, they turn us out without more ado.

We have often convinced ourselves that all to whom we apply for protection prove to be henchmen and friends of the masters. We workers are kept in the dark; we are given no education lest we should want to fight for the improvement of our condition. We are kept in bonds, we are chased out of work, we are forbidden to fight; anyone who resists the oppression is deported and arrested. Darkness and bondage are the means by which the capitalists and the government which does everything for their advantage hold us captive.

What means have we for improving our position, for raising our wages, for reducing our hours of work, for enabling us to read instructive books and for protecting ourselves from insult? Everyone's hand is against us; that of the masters, who live all the better the worse off we are, and that of their lackeys, of all those who live on the crumbs which fall from the capitalist's table, and who keep us in ignorance and bondage for their advantage. We cannot look for help from any quarter, we can only depend on helping ourselves. Unity is our strength; our weapon is firm, unanimous and unrelenting resistance to the masters. They themselves have known for a long time in what our force consists and use all efforts to keep us disunited and to prevent us realizing that the interests of us workers are common interests. They reduce the rates of wages, not all at once but one at a time; they introduce foremen and payment by piece-work, even reducing the rates of wages arbitrarily, laughing in their sleeve when they see that we wear ourselves out at our work.

Every dog, however, has his day, patience wears out in the end. During the past year, the Russian workers have shown their masters that the submission of the slaves has been replaced by the steadfast courage of those who do not yield to the insolence and shamelessness of the capitalists who hanker after unpaid work. Strikes have broken out in a number of towns; in Jaroslav, Tejkov, Ivanovo-Vossnessjensk, Bielostok, Vilna, Minsk, Kiev, Moscow and other towns. The majority of the strikes ended with the victory of the workers but even in those which failed, the failure was only apparent. As a matter of fact, the strikes thoroughly frighten the masters, cause them great losses and compel them to make concessions for fear of fresh strikes.

Even the factory inspectors are beginning to get busy and to discover beams in the eyes of the factory owners. They are usually blind until the workers open their eyes by striking. How, indeed, can we expect the factory inspectors to notice mismanagement in the factories of such influential people as Mr. Thornton or the shareholders of the Putilov Works? We have given the gentlemen plenty to do, here in St. Petersburg. The strike of the weavers at Thornton's, of the women cigarette makers at Laferme's, of the spinners at Lebedev's, at the factory for the mechanical production of shoes, the movement of the workers at Konig's, Voronin's and at the docks have shown that we have ceased to be callous sufferers and that we have thrown ourselves into the battle.

As is well known, workers from many factories and works have formed a fighting union for the liberation of the working class and with the object of disclosing all abuses, of doing away with mismanagement, of fighting against the insolent tyranny and oppression of our unscrupulous exploiters and attaining complete liberation from their rule. The union distributes pamphlets, the very sight of which freezes the blood of the masters and their lackeys. It is not the pamphlets which they dread but the possibility of our united resistance, the demonstration of our tremendous force, which we have shown them more than once.

We workers of St. Petersburg and members of the union call upon all our comrades to join our union and to promote the great work of the union of the workers in a fight for their own interests. It is time for us Russian workers also to burst the chains with which the capitalists and the government have bound us to join our brothers, the workers in other states, in the fight, for us to march under a common banner on which is written: "Workers of all countries, unite!"

In France, England, Germany and other countries, in which the workers have already united in strong unions and have conquered many rights for themselves, they are inaugurating a general day of celebration for labor on April 19th (in other countries this is May 1st.)

They forsake the stuffy factories, march with music and banners in serried ranks through the main streets of the town, thus showing the masters their ever increasing strength; they gather in numerous, well attended meetings, in which speeches are held and the victories won over the masters in the past year are enumerated whilst plans of campaign for the future are drawn up.

Fear of a strike prevents any single employer from imposing fines on the workers who do not turn up at their work on that day. On that day the workers remind the masters of their chief demand: the limitation of the working day to 8 hours—8 hours work, 8 hours sleep and 8 hours recreation. This is what the workers of other states are now proclaiming. There was a time, and that not so long ago, when they also, like ourselves at present, had no right to proclaim their needs, when they were oppressed by want and disunion just as we are today; but by obstinate fighting and thru great sacrifices they have gained the right to discuss in common the cause of the workers.

Let us wish for our brothers in other countries, that their fight may very soon result in the desired victory; that the time may soon come when there are neither masters nor slaves, neither capitalists nor workers, when all will work equally and all will enjoy life reasonably and on equal terms.

Comrades, if we act unitedly and harmoniously, the time is not far distant when we also, in firmly welded ranks, shall be able, without distinction of race or creed, openly to join this common fight of all the workers of all countries against all the capitalists in the whole world.

Our muscular arm will be raised and the shameful chains of slavery will fall; the working people of our Russian country will rise and the capitalists and all other enemies of the working class will be filled with terror.

SECOND ARTICLE 1920

(From the First Labor Saturday on the Moscow Kasan Railway to the All Russian Labor Saturday of the May Celebration.)

We have covered the above-mentioned path in the course of a year. The distance covered is indeed great. Whatever weak points our labor Saturdays may still show, whatever defects in performance, in organization and discipline may become evident each Saturday, the main thing is accomplished. The heavy machinery has been put in motion and that is the kernel of the whole thing. We are not for a moment blind to the fact of how little has been done so far and how infinitely much still remains to be done. Only the most malevolent enemies of the workers, the most evil-intentioned partisans of the bourgeoisie, however, are capable of looking down with contempt on labor Saturday on the 1st of May; only the most despicable persons who have sold themselves irrevocably to capitalism are capable of condemning the use of this lofty celebration as a mass attempt to introduce Communist work.

Only now, after the overthrow of the czar, the landowners and the capitalists, is the field for the first time clear for the real construction of Socialism, for the working out of a new social unity, a new discipline of general labor, a new world historical order of the whole national economy and later of international economy. It is a case of reforming customs themselves which have been polluted and spoiled by the abominable private ownership of the means of production as well as by that atmosphere of pogging and distrust, of hostility and disunion, of working against one another which cannot but develop over and over again from small undertakings working independently, from the undertakings of private owners with uncontrolled freedom of exchange.

For centuries free trade and free exchange were the supreme law of economic wisdom for millions of people, a firmly established custom for hundreds and hundreds of millions. This freedom however is just as much a fraud, serves equally well as cover for capitalist deception, force and exploitation, as the other forms of freedom which the bourgeoisie proclaims and carries through, as for instance the freedom of labor (i. e. the freedom to die of starvation) and so on. All these forms of freedom are the creations of property owners. We have done away with this freedom of capital to exploit labor, we are ablishing it irrevocably and mercilessly. Down with the old social bonds, with the old economic relations; down with the old freedom of labor subjected to capital, with the old laws, the old customs! Let us construct a new society! Our defeats in the lofty revolutionary fight against czarism, against the bourgeoisie, against the almighty imperialist powers of the world have not intimidated us. Neither do the enormous difficulties and the mistakes intimidate us, which are inevitable at the beginning of this most difficult of all tasks; for the reformation of all the habits and customs of labor is a piece of work which requires decades. And we pledge ourselves truly and solemnly to be ready for any sacrifice, to be steadfast in this infinitely difficult fight, the fight against the power of custom, to work indefatigably for years, nay even for decades.

We will endeavor to abolish the abominable rule "Everyone for himself, God for all," to put an end to the custom which regards work merely as a duty and only approves of that work which is paid according to definite rates of wages. We will exert every effort to impress the rule "Each for all and all for each according to his need" on the consciousness of the everyday life of the masses, in order to introduce gradually but persistently, Communist discipline into Communist work. We have set in motion a mountain of unprecedented size, a rock of moral immovability, of ignorance and obstinate defense of the custom of free trade, of free purchase and sale of labor and man-power as though they were ordinary commodities. We have begun to shake and destroy the most deeply-rooted prejudices, the most inveterate customs. Our labor Saturdays have made enormous progress in the course of a year. They are indeed still weak, very weak, but this does not terrify us. We have seen how the infinitely weak Soviet power has grown strong before our eyes through our efforts and has begun to transform itself into a force of unlimited vigor which will encircle the whole world. Let us devote years, even decades, to introducing the Saturdays, to developing, spreading them and improving them and popularising them among the masses. In this way we shall gain the victory for Communist work.

WORKING WOMEN AID THE MINERS

By JULIET STUART POYNTZ

May Day, 1928 finds the working women of America fighting in the vanguard of every great struggle of labor today. In the mining mills of New England, the needle trades shops of New York, hundreds of thousands of working women are putting up a terrific resistance to the efforts of the bosses to crush the labor movement and slavery.

Heroic Fight of Mine Women

The heroic endurance and fighting spirit of the miners' wives in the great British miners' strike of last year finds a counterpart in the women's struggle in the American coal-fields today.

A new chapter in the struggle has opened in every mining camp and barracks in the strike area, a period in which the women are coming forward and manifesting their determination that the union must be saved, the strike must be won. The miners' wives who at the start of the strike were hardly seen at meetings, almost never on the picket line, who suffered and endured patiently at home but hardly came out in the open or in united action, are today new women, awake and fighting, throwing their whole strength and force into this desperate struggle against bosses and union misleaders.

Militancy Grows

Every mining camp and barracks is a town under siege with the enemy at the gates and the race with starvation by the forces within. Here the miners wives are the center of organization for the resistance, somehow scratching together food enough to keep their children alive, arranging the miserable sheds they have been forced into in some semblance of home, battling for health and cleanliness against filth and disease, keeping up the courage of the men to continue the struggle, going out on the picket line and taking up the cudgels against troopers and scabs. They are fighting for their very lives and those of their children in this desperate struggle and they know it. As mothers they must fight their way through and save themselves and their children from hunger and misery and their men from the slavery that waits for the miner that loses his organization.

The women of the miners in their effort to save the strike and save the union are drawn directly into the left wing movement.

The women are fully alive to the fact that nothing but the fighting policy of the left wing can save the union. Mass picketing, violation of injunctions, the fight against the machine, these are the only way out as the women know from bitter experience. Upon them falls directly the weight of the new offensive of the Lewis misleaders. The eviction and starvation campaign of the Lewis machine follows that of the bosses. Out of the company houses! Out of the barracks! Off the company stores! Off the U. M. W. relief! To the women of the mining camps, the bosses and the Lewis henchmen are identical parts of the same destructive force that is taking the roof from over their heads and plunging their children into starvation, and destroying the only protection of their men against slavery.

The women of the coal-fields are ready for cold, starvation, violence from the police and prison in the struggle which is their fight and that of their children as well as the men. Many who hardly left the kitchen before are meeting, picketing, marching, demonstrating, organizing relief committees and Save-the-Union committees, sending delegates everywhere to put up a real fight. The women delegates at the Save-the-Union Conference on April 1st, though few in number, were the vanguard of a great fighting women's army back in the camps.

Struggle in Barracks.

In the barracks the struggle is on between the right and left wing of the women. The aristocracy of the barracks, the small group supporting the Lewis machine is bitter and sullen at the prolonged struggle. They do not understand it. They weep and wail. Why should they, law-abiding, patriotic, God-fearing and boss-fearing, have to endure cold and hunger along with foreigners and radicals? They have been forced into the struggle, dragged along in spite of themselves, sullen and resisting, longing for any kind of peace, the first to give in and encourage their men to become scabs. They become the readiest tools of the Lewis machine and its policy of class-collaboration and defeatism. They try to spread discouragement in the barracks and the slogan of Give Up the Fight!

The great masses of the women in the camps on the contrary only grow more eager for the fight as hunger and privation increase. They do not weep, but endure and struggle. They fight the defeatist tendencies of the right wing women. "I am the president of the Ladies' Auxiliary," said one of them in tears, "but I ain't going to be longer than this afternoon, now that them Bolsheviki has come in here." And she wasn't. The other women attended to that.

Lewis Machine Fears Women.

The Lewis machine, fearing the growing militancy of the women and the increasing influence of the left wing called a conference in April of representatives of the Ladies' Auxiliaries where they made an effort to expel the militant elements from the women's organizations. The result was a majority for the left wing women at the conference and a bitter struggle that ended in the collapse of the right wing and its women supporters.

In the great struggle in the coal-fields the future not only of the miners union but of the American labor movement is at stake. The struggle of the miners' women is the struggle of working women all over the country. The heroic fight of the women of the coal-fields is rallying women workers everywhere to the support and relief of the miners and their wives and children.

Women's Relief Conferences

Women's miners' relief conferences are being organized in all centers throughout the country to include the widest possible masses of working women. Women in the shops, organized and unorganized, women in the trade unions and auxiliaries, housewives' councils and mothers' leagues, working women's clubs are combining into centralized conferences which can make a strong united drive for relief and make an effort to rouse the more backward masses of working women to consciousness of the significance of the miners' struggle and participation in the relief drive.

The miners' strike is the greatest issue before the American working class today. The vanguard of the organized labor movement is under fire. Defeat means destruction of the miners' union and weakening of the position of the workers in every other industry, organized and unorganized. The women of the coal-fields are battling beside the men. Working women everywhere must rally to their aid.

Wherever a group of working women, there a women's miners' relief committee! Wherever a number of groups of women, there a central Women's Miners' Relief Conference!

Let us redouble our efforts to save the children, hold up the arms of our fighting sisters, and help win the struggle of our brothers.

All the forces of working women together for miners' relief.

Aiding Miners' Fight

Mrs. Anna Mondell, wife of a striking miner and leader of the progressive women of Renton, Pa., is a member of the executive board of the Save-the-Union Committee.